



ELDERLY in INDIA 2021



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
National Statistical Office
Social Statistics Division
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Access

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सत्यमेव जयते

ELDERLY IN INDIA 2021



Data for Development

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MESSAGE

Population ageing is a global phenomenon. India is also experiencing growth in the number and proportion of older persons in their population. The increasing share of older persons in the population—is poised to become one of the most significant social transformations of the twenty-first century, with implications for nearly all sectors of society, including labour and financial markets, the demand for goods and services, such as housing, transportation and social protection, as well as family structures and inter-generational ties. Preparing for the economic and social shifts associated with an ageing population is thus essential to fulfill the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - “No One To Be Left Behind”.

The 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), adopted during the Second World Assembly on Ageing, highlighted the need to consider older persons in development planning, emphasizing that older persons should be able to participate in and benefit equitably from the fruits of development to advance their health and well-being, and that societies should provide enabling environments for them to do so. As populations become increasingly aged, it is more important than ever that governments design innovative policies and public services specifically targeted to older persons, including those addressing, inter alia, housing, employment, health care, infrastructure and social protection.

In order to meet the disaggregated data needs of policy makers & planners and other stakeholders, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India has been bringing out a publication entitled “Elderly in India” since 2000 and the current issue is the fifth in the series. Efforts have been made to improve the coverage and presentation of the publication by incorporating latest available information on different aspects of the subject.

I hope the publication would prove to be a valuable data source to planners, policy makers, research workers and academicians in their endeavor for promoting sustainable development.


(G. P. Samanta)

New Delhi
July, 2021



डॉ. शैलजा शर्मा

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Dr. Shailja Sharma

Director General



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FOREWORD

The world including India continues to experience a sustained change in the age structure of the population, driven by increasing life expectancy and decreasing levels of fertility. People are living longer lives, and both the share and the number of older people in the total population are increasing rapidly. The phenomenon of population ageing is becoming a major concern for the policy makers all over the world, for both developed and developing countries due to low birth rates coupled with long life expectancies.

For a country like India, the changing demographic profile has thrown many new challenges in the social, economic and political domains. The rapid socio- economic transformations like declines in fertility, changes in patterns of marriage, cohabitation and divorce, increased levels of education among younger generations, and continued rural-to-urban migration of the population are reshaping the context in which older persons live, including the size and composition of their households and their living arrangements and also confronting the problems of financial and physical support. There is an emerging need to pay greater attention to ageing- related issues and to promote holistic policies and programmes for dealing with ageing society. The statistical tables on indicators presented in the publication provide footprints of progress of the country in achieving the goals sets in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “no one will be left behind”.

The current issue is fifth in the series of the publication "**Elderly in India**" brought out by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. Coverage of the publication has been enhanced by incorporating latest available information published by the different Ministries/Departments/Organizations. This publication will prove to be useful to the planners and policy makers, as well as to the research workers, and will help in enhancing their understanding of the problems of the elderly in the country.

The publication has been prepared in the Social Statistics Division of the National Statistical Office by the team led by Sh. Rakesh Kumar Maurya, DDG under the overall supervision and guidance of Sh. Awadhesh Kumar Mishra, Additional Director General. I wish to congratulate and place on record my sincere appreciation to the entire team who contributed in bringing out this publication.

I hope that the publication would be useful to all Ministries/Departments and Researchers/Organizations. Suggestions for further improvement in the publication will be appreciated.

(Dr. Shailja Sharma)

New Delhi

30th July, 2021



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PREFACE

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The Population ageing is a phenomenon that is ubiquitous and has implications for developmental paradigm of nations. The phenomenon is not only changing the shape of population pyramid but also bringing about new needs, demands for new and increased resources and new opportunities as well.

As per UN Report on World Population Ageing 2017, by 2030 the older persons 60 years or more are expected to outnumber the children under age 10 and that two-third of older persons would live in developing region. The phenomenon of population ageing is being experienced in India as anywhere else and focused planning for changing population structure is imperative.

Aged persons have not only different emotional, physical and resource needs, they also are a resource to be efficiently tapped. All this require relevant and timely data, disaggregated on different dimensions like age, sex, location, time usage etc. Though different Ministries/ Organizations are producing age-wise distribution of data on different aspects of the population, an effort was made in year 2000 by Social Statistics Division, National Statistical Office (NSO) to present all the relevant data on aged persons at one place. The present publication is the fifth in series.

I hope that this publication will provide the insights about the status of elderly persons to the planners and policy makers, as well as to the research workers for more comprehensive appreciation of problems of the elderly in the country. This publication may also prove to be useful to the elderly people as it provides useful information about various policies and programmes designed for welfare of elderly people, which they can use to their advantage.

I am thankful to different Department/ Ministries for providing age-segregated statistics related to their area of work. I also wish to place on record my appreciation to the team of officers of Social Statistics Division comprising of Shri Rakesh Kumar Maurya, Deputy Director General; Dr. Ziaul Haque, Joint Director; Ms. Deepika Verma, Deputy Director; Ms. Neha Singh, Deputy Director; Ms. Kulpreet Sokhi, Senior Statistical Officer, Shri Jai Prakash Kushwaha, Senior Statistical Officer, Shri Ravi Kumar, Junior Statistical Officer and Ms. Dipika Gupta, Junior Statistical Officer for their sincere efforts in bringing out this report.

Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

New Delhi
30th July, 2021


(Awadhesh Kumar Mishra)

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ACRONYMS

AIIMS	:	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
ALIMCO	:	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India
ASDR	:	Age-Specific Death Rate
AYUSH	:	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHC	:	Community Health Centres
CHI	:	Centre for Health Informatics
DHs	:	District Hospitals
GOI	:	Government of India
IDOP	:	International Day of Older Persons
IGNOAPS	:	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IMC	:	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
IPSrC	:	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens
ITR	:	Income Tax Return
LASI	:	Longitudinal Ageing Study in India
LIC	:	Life Insurance Corporation
MIS	:	Management Information System
MoHFW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSPI	:	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
MWPSC	:	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens
NAPSrC	:	National Action Plan for the Welfare of Senior Citizens
NCAAs	:	National Centres of Aging
NCOP	:	National Council on Older Persons
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHM	:	National Health Mission
NISD	:	National Institute of Social Defence
NPHCE	:	National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly
NPOP	:	National Policy on Older Persons
NSS	:	National Sample Survey
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PLFS	:	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PM-JAY	:	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
PNVVY	:	Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana
PPRA	:	Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing
PRIs	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RGCs	:	Regional Geriatric Centres
RRTCs	:	Regional Resource and Training Centres

RSBY	:	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RVJSY	:	Rashtriya Varishth Jan Swasthya Yojana
RVY	:	Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
SAGY	:	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAPSrC	:	State Action Plan for Senior Citizens
SCHIS	:	Senior Citizens' Health Insurance Scheme
SCWF	:	Senior Citizen Welfare Fund
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SECC	:	Socio-Economic Caste Census
SNA	:	System of National Accounts
SRS	:	Sample Registration System
TUS	:	Time Use Survey
U/S	:	Under Section
UNCRPD	:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UTs	:	Union Territories
VPBY	:	Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana
WAA	:	World Assembly on Ageing



Chapter 1

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Every dimension of human existence requires meticulous planning. Human resources need it all or more. Knowing the age, sex structure and its changes over the period of time, assumes importance for keeping in place a robust mechanism for a dynamic population development.

1.2 Population ageing is a global phenomenon. With the passage of time, every country in the world is experiencing growth in the size and proportion of older persons in their population. Population ageing is an inevitable demographic reality that is associated with improvements in health and medical care system. With longevity and declining fertility rates, the population of older persons (60 years and above) is growing faster than the general population globally. This phenomenon is known as population ageing. When population age increases rapidly, this has implications on the socio-economic and health status of the elderly.

1.3 The United Nations adopted the 1st International Plan of Action on Ageing in Vienna in 1982, and it took until 1991 for the General Assembly to adopt the UN Principles for Older Persons (Resolution 46/91) and its 4 main themes - independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment and dignity. The Committee on Economic, Social and Culture Rights adopted the general comment on the Economic and Social, and Cultural Rights of Older Persons. In 1999, with the International Year of Older Persons, came the Conceptual Framework based on the Plan and Principles with 4 priority areas (i) the situation of older persons, (ii) individual life long development, (iii) the relationship between generations, (iv) the inter-relationship of population, aging and development. The 2nd World Assembly on Ageing (WAA) had adopted unanimously a Political Declaration and an International Strategic Plan of Action on Ageing in Madrid in 2002. The 2004 report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly recommends “assigning full-time focal points on ageing and providing them with adequate resources to further implementation”. The International day of older persons is celebrated every year on 1st October.

1.4 Declining fertility and increasing longevity lead to rising numbers of older persons as well as a continuously growing share of older persons in the population. Population ageing has lasting impacts on sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goal 3 gives attention to well-being for all at all ages and thus addresses ageing too. India is committed to SDGs and has been progressively streamlining global indicators into national development indicators.

1.5 Population ageing is one of the mega trends that is affecting sustainable development. It has significant impact on economies, societies and the environment. Besides sustained fertility decline and increased life expectancy, Population ageing is further positively influenced by reduced infant, child and maternal mortality, reduction in communicable diseases and better control of non-communicable diseases. People now live longer than before. Population ageing, thus, requires adequate policies and government action for countries to maintain sustainable economic growth, eradicate poverty and address inequalities. Though ageing is the natural stage of human life, it brings with it innumerable problems for the people who have grown old. The major problems of the aged people, as found in the various studies, are given below:

- **Economic Problems:** These are very basic to all the other problems faced by the aged. With increasing age, persons increasingly have to move out labour force leading to loss of employment and income. This also entails reduction in their self-esteem and well-being. Lack of adequate financial resources make it more difficult to handle old age related issues and requirements.
- **Physiological Problems:** With growing age, older persons experience various anatomical and physiological changes. These changes bring many psychological, behavioral and attitudinal changes in them. Loss of physical strength and stamina become more acute as a person grow older and require systematic handling.
- **Housing related Problems:** Housing for the aged need to be suitable to the conditions of failing health and illness, commonly associated with later years of life viz. failing eye sight of hearing, slowing and un-sureness of steps, diminishing energy and more acute disabilities, such as blindness, forgetfulness etc.
- **Crime against Aged persons:** Aged persons are most vulnerable to be victim of any crime, since they are soft targets. The cases of crime against the aged persons are rising. Aged persons are facing many problems such as murder, theft, hurt, cheating and bag snatching by the both known and unknown persons.

1.6 The problem associated with ageing requires availability for relevant data on the structure of population, various problems of aged and facilities available to them etc. The analysis of Population Ageing use Old Age Dependency Ratio as a proxy for the economic dependency of the older population. Population ageing has many societal and policy implications. The demographic shift threatens to lower labour force participation and savings rates, increase health expenditures, and strain pension and health schemes. The rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases disproportionately burdens the

elderly. Technological and institutional innovations that may mitigate the effects of population ageing are much needed to address the issues.

1.7 In order to mitigate the ill effects of ageing population, appropriate social and economic policies need to be made. For society to adapt to ageing as well as for older population to adapt to a changing society, social policies for the elderly needs to be critically examined and suitable redesigning are required. New priorities must be added to the scarce resources for social programs for elderly, while still having to deal with the problems of the younger populations. Women issues also are of paramount importance in considering social policies for elderly population. Due to better life expectancy women live longer than men. Exacerbated risks for women across their life course make them more vulnerable in old age. Appropriate care and support for them is a priority area.

1.8 This publication, 5th in series, has been prepared with the objective of providing data help to policy and programme making for elderly population. Attempts have been made to cull out data on different aspects of elderly population from different sources and put them together at one place. **Chapter-2** gives the details of the policies and programmes of Government of India for the welfare of elderly persons while **Chapter-3, Chapter-4 and Chapter-5** provides the data on elderly population and certain vital statistics, economic status of elderly persons and health and social status as available from different data sources. Concepts and definitions for the terms used in the publication have also been included as **Appendix**.



Chapter 2

Schemes and Programmes for the Welfare of Elderly Persons

Schemes and Programmes of Government of India for the Welfare of Elderly Persons

Administrative Setup

2.1 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens. The Ageing Division in the Social Defence Bureau of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment develops and implements programmes and policies for the senior citizens in close collaboration with State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society. The programmes for senior citizens aim at their welfare and maintenance, especially for indigent senior citizens, by supporting old age homes, mobile medicare units, etc. These programmes are implemented through providing support for capacity building of Government /Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) /Local Bodies and the Community at large.

National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999

2.2 The existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to reaffirm the commitment to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy envisaged State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives. The primary objectives were to:

- encourage individuals to make provision for their old age;
- encourage families to take care of their older family members;
- enable and support voluntary and nongovernmental organizations to supplement the care provided by the family;
- provide care and protection to the vulnerable elderly people;
- provide adequate healthcare facility to the elderly;
- promote research and training facilities to train geriatric care givers and organizers of services for the elderly; and
- create awareness regarding elderly persons to help them lead productive and independent life.

2.3 Keeping in view the changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs of the senior citizens, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade, a new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalization.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

2.4 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act was enacted in December 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for: -

- Maintenance of parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals;
- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives;
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens;
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens; and
- Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens

2.5 The Act has been notified and brought into force by all State Governments/UT Administrations. Consequential steps like notification of Rules (except Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland), Maintenance Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and Maintenance Officers have also been carried out by the States/UTs. The Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens.

2.6 The Act has been under implementation for more than a decade now. Based on the experience of implementation of the Act including the feedback received from the stakeholders, it has been found expedient to suitably amend the provisions of the Act in order to make it more contemporary and effective. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11.12.2019. Major amendments introduced in the Bill are given below:

- Definition of “**children**” expanded to include son-in-law, daughter-in-law, biological/ adoptive/step son and daughter, minors (through legal guardian).
- Definition of “**parent**” expanded to include father-in-law, mother-in-law and grandparents, whether or not a senior citizen.
- Definition of ‘**senior citizen**’ expanded to include uniform adoption of age criteria for all benefits extended by the Central/State Govt. /Semi-Govt. /Pvt. to senior citizens. (This shall not adversely affect the already existing benefits being extended by these agencies to those below the age of 60 years).
- Definition of ‘**maintenance**’ and ‘**welfare**’ expanded to include housing, safety and security to enable parents and senior citizens to lead a life of dignity.
- Removal of ceiling of Rs.10,000 as maximum maintenance amount to be awarded to senior citizens/parents (quantum of maintenance may be decided on the basis of earning and standard of living of senior citizens/parents and children/relative)

- Provision of Appeal extended to children/ relatives also, provided that on appeal, the children or relative who is required to pay maintenance amount, as per orders of the Maintenance Tribunal, continue to pay to such parent or senior citizen.
- Role of Maintenance Officer expanded (to ensure compliance of the order of the Tribunal; to act as point of contact for the senior citizens/parents)
- Provision for registration of Senior Citizens Care Home (erstwhile Old Age Home), Multi-Service Day Care Homes and agencies providing Home Care Services to senior citizens.
- Central Government to prescribe Minimum Standards required for the establishment, running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Care Homes.
- Every Police Station shall have a 'Nodal Officer for Senior Citizens' to deal with issues related to parents and senior citizens.

National Action Plan for the Welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC)

2.7 The Plan lays down in one document, the vision, mission and the plan of action of the Government of India for welfare and wellbeing of senior citizens of the country. It brings together articulation of each of the current schemes, future plans, strategies and targets and maps it with schemes/programmes, accountabilities, financials and clear outcomes. This Plan takes care of the top four needs of the senior citizens viz., financial security, food, health care and human interaction /life of dignity. It also includes the facets of safety/protection and general wellbeing of the elderly beginning from awareness generation and sensitization of the society.

2.8 The **National Action Plan for the Welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC)** is an umbrella scheme, effective since 1st April 2020, has four sub-schemes under it, namely:

2.8.1 Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC): Under the Scheme, assistance upto 100% of the project cost is given to the State Governments/UT Administrations through Registered Societies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local Bodies Agencies, Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous /subordinate bodies and Government recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes & recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan subject to the terms and conditions laid down by this Ministry for running and maintenance the following projects: -

- (i) Senior Citizens' Homes for 25 destitute Senior Citizens to provide food, care and shelter.

- (ii) Senior Citizens' Homes for 50 Elderly Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to provide food, care and shelter.
- (iii) Continuous Care Homes and Homes for senior citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia for a minimum of 20 Senior Citizens who are seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite or those who are afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia.
- (iv) Mobile Medicare Units to provide medical care to the Senior Citizens living in rural, isolated and backward areas.
- (v) Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens for a minimum of 50 Senior Citizens per month.
- (vi) Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) monitors and provides technical support, advocacy, networking, training and capacity building for effective delivery of service by the Centres for Senior Citizens, funded by the Ministry.
- (vii) Other activities considered suitable to meet the objectives of the scheme, including implementation of the provisions of National Policy for Senior Citizens (NPSrC)

2.8.2 State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC): The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State Governments in partnering and implementing the Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Appreciating the critical and significant role of States/UTs, each State/UT is expected to plan and strategize taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. This State Action Plan may comprise a long-term strategy for five years as well as Annual Action Plans. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment shall release funds to the States/UTs for formulation and implementation of their State Action Plans. Under the SAPSrC, the States are expected to put in their own funds to augment the resources available for the purpose. While the states are free to include their own strategies and programmes as a part of their State Action Plans, the design of the SAPSrC for which funding will be admissible under this sub scheme from 2020-21 onwards has been finalised which should be implemented on priority by all the States/UTs out of the funds released under NAPSrC.

2.8.3 Convergence with Initiatives of other Ministries/Departments in Government of India in the field of Senior Citizens Welfare (CWMSrC): The NAPSrC has identified initiatives to be taken by different Departments for the benefit of senior citizens. These initiatives would be collated, department-wise and

communicated to them for proposing Annual Action Plans in collaboration with this department.

2.8.4 Media, advocacy, capacity building, research and study, pilots and any other project aimed towards the welfare of the senior citizens and falling under the scope and coverage of the NAPSrC through NISD (NISDSrC): National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body of this Department, is expected to be the resource centre on senior citizens in the country. It will be equipped to implement directly any project in furtherance of the objectives of the NAPSrC.

National Awards for Senior Citizens-Vayoshreshtha Samman

2.9 In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent senior citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) has a Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society. The Scheme of National Awards for senior citizens was notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013. The awards named '**Vayoshreshtha Samman**' are conferred on the 1st October every year on the occasion of **International Day of Older Persons (IDOP)**.

2.10 Vayoshreshtha Sammans – National Award for Senior Citizens are conferred to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from different categories:

Institutional Category

- i. Best Institution for Research in the field of ageing (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Five Lakh Rupees).
- ii. Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Five Lakh Rupees).
- iii. Best District Panchayat in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens. (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Ten Lakh Rupees).
- iv. Best Urban Local Body in providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens. (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Ten Lakh Rupees).
- v. Best State in Implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and providing Services and Facilities to Senior Citizens (Citation and Memento).

- vi. Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens (Citation and Memento).
- vii. Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of Senior Citizens (Citation and Memento).

Individual Category

- i. Centenarian (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- ii. Iconic Mother (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- iii. Lifetime Achievement (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- iv. Creative Art (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- v. Sports and Adventure (one each for male and female): (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).
- vi. Courage and Bravery (one each for male and female): (Citation, Memento and Cash award of Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand Rupees).

Walkathon

2.11 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens, observes the International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 1st October every year by organizing morning Walkathon in collaboration with Anugraha Regional Resource and Training Centre on Ageing, New Delhi. The event is participated by members of Senior Citizens Associations, Resident Welfare Associations, Walkers' Clubs, inmates of Old Age Homes, young generation from school & college students, NCC and Bharat Scouts & Guides.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens

2.12 As per the announcement made in the Budget Speech 2015-16, the Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) has been formulated and launched on 1st April 2017 by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under the scheme, aids and assistive living devices are provided free of cost to senior citizens, belonging to BPL category, who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries. The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. F.Y. 2020-21. Under the revised

Scheme, the criteria of selection of beneficiaries have been extended to include not only those senior citizens belonging to BPL category but also senior citizens with monthly income not more than Rs. 15000/- and who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities as mentioned above. In addition, the number of devices hitherto provided has also been increased.

2.13 Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF) and is being implemented by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The scheme is under implementation in 373 districts.

Senior Citizens Welfare Fund

2.14 A Senior Citizen Welfare Fund (SCWF) was established on 18.3.2016 as per Rule 3 of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Funds Rules, 2016 published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) dated 18.3.2016. The fund shall be utilized for such schemes for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens, which are in line with the National Policy on Older Persons, including schemes for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows and other innovative schemes directed towards welfare of senior citizens. The Fund comprises of the amounts available under Saving Schemes of the Central Government that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account. The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund. The Committee is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the members from representatives of Department of Financial Services, Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Housing & Urban Affairs, and Labour and Employment.

2.15 Schemes such as Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), being implemented by this Ministry, is funded from this Scheme. Part funding has been also received by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under SCWF, towards Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) and Senior Citizens' Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). Ministry of Civil Aviation's provision for electric Golf Carts at Airports has been also funded under SCWF.

National Council of Senior Citizens

2.16 In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to oversee implementation of the

Policy and advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged. In 2012, the NCOP was reconstituted in order to encourage more participation from every region and renamed as National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC).

2.17 The NCSrC advises Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life. It has representatives from Central Ministries, State Social Welfare Departments, Senior Citizen Associations, Pensioners' Associations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Experts in the field of Ageing and related matters. The members of the Council have tenure of three years and a meeting is held every year.

Schemes from other Central Ministries for the welfare of Senior Citizens

2.18 The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) had launched **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)** during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people. The National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE) is an articulation of the International and National commitments of the Government as envisaged under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) adopted by the Government of India in 1999 & Section 20 of "The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007" dealing with provisions for medical care of Senior Citizen. The programme is State oriented and basic thrust of the programme is to provide dedicated health care facilities to the senior citizens (>60 year of age) at various level of primary, secondary and tertiary health care. The objectives of the programme are:

- i. To provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through community based primary health care approach
- ii. To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support.
- iii. To build capacity of the medical and paramedical professionals as well as the care-takers within the family for providing health care to the elderly.
- iv. To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals, regional medical institutions
- v. Convergence with National Rural Health Mission, AYUSH and other line departments like Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

2.19 Under the National Health Mission (NHM) Component, Primary & Secondary care service are delivered through District Hospitals (DH), Community

Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), Sub- Centre/Health & Wellness Centres while Tertiary care services are supported by MoHFW under the tertiary component of the programme namely '**Rashtriya Varishth Jan Swasthya Yojana (RVJSY)**'. These services are being provided through Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) located at 19 Medical colleges in 18 States of India and Two National Centres of Aging (NCAs) one in AIIMS, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi and another in Madras Medical College, Chennai. Further, an interactive and dynamic website cum MIS of the NPHCE program has been initiated through Centre for Health Informatics (CHI) to provide comprehensive information along with data regarding Geriatric facilities and services available through-out the country.

2.20 Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) under the Ayushman Bharat, launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2018, is the largest health assurance scheme in the world which aims at providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization across public and private empanelled hospitals in India to poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries). The households included are based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas respectively. The coverage mentioned under PM-JAY also includes families that were covered in RSBY but are not present in the SECC 2011 database. PM-JAY is fully funded by the Government and cost of implementation is shared between the Central and State Governments. PM-JAY provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service, that is, the hospital. It covers up to 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days' post-hospitalization expenses such as diagnostics and medicines. There is no restriction on the family size, age or gender.

2.21 The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** since 2007. This scheme is specially intended for senior citizens, who are aged above 60 years and fall below the line of poverty as per the Guidelines stated by the Government of India (GOI). Under this scheme, the beneficiary will be entitled to a monthly pension, and as this scheme is a non-contributing scheme, henceforth, the beneficiary is not required to contribute any sum in order to get the pension. The sum of pension will be given based upon the age of the beneficiary, if they are aged between 60 to 79 years, then a monthly sum of Rs. 200 is offered and for people above 80 years, a sum of Rs. 500 is credited.

2.22 The **Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PNVVY)** is a Pension Scheme launched by Government of India in May 2017 to provide social security

exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years and above. The scheme was available from 4th May, 2017 to 31st March, 2020. **The scheme is now extended up to 31st March, 2023 for a further period of three years beyond 31st March, 2020.** This is a simplified version of the VPBY and will be implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. Under the scheme, on payment of an initial lump sum amount ranging from Rs 1, 62,162 for a minimum pension of Rs 1000 per month to a maximum of Rs. 15, 00,000/- for a maximum pension of Rs. 9,250 per month, subscribers will get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum payable monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annually. The duration of the scheme will be for a period of ten years and the scheme is opened for subscription.

2.23 Ministry of Finance provides the following facilities for senior citizens for the assessment year 2020-21.

- **Senior citizen (Age 60 years or more but less than 80 years):** A senior citizen is granted a higher exemption limit compared to non-senior citizens. The exemption limit for the financial year 2020-21 available to a resident senior citizen is Rs. 3 lakhs. The exemption limit for non-senior citizen is Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
- **Very senior citizen (of age above 80 years):** A very senior citizen is granted a higher exemption limit compared to others. The exemption limit for the financial year 2020-21 available to a resident very senior citizen is Rs. 5 lakhs. The exemption limit for non-senior citizen is Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
- Section 80TTB of the Income Tax law gives provisions relating to tax benefits available on account of interest income from deposits with banks or post office or co-operative banks of an amount up to Rs. 50,000 earned by the senior citizen (i.e., an individual of the age of 60 years or above). Interest earned on saving deposits and fixed deposit, both shall be eligible for deduction under this provision.
- Section 194A of the Income Tax law gives corresponding provisions that no tax shall be deducted at source from payment of interest to a senior citizen up to Rs. 50,000.
- Income tax rebates for Medical Treatment for Specified Diseases for Senior Citizens (U/S 80 DDB) and also rebate for Medical Insurance Premium for Senior Citizens. (U/S 80 D)
- Senior citizen pensioners who are of 75 years of age or above, Union Budget 2021-22 proposed to exempt them from the requirement of filing an income tax return (ITR) if the full amount of tax payable has been deducted by the paying bank.
- 0.5% high interest rate on fixed deposits by Senior Citizens.

2.2.4 Ministry of Road Transport and Highways provides the facilities of reservation of two seats for senior citizens in front row of the buses of the State Road Transport Undertakings. Some State Governments are giving fare concession to senior citizens in the State Road Transport Undertaking buses.

2.25 Ministry of Railways provides the following facilities to senior citizens:

- i. Fare concession in all Mail / Express including Rajdhani / Shatabadi / Jan Shatabadi trains for senior citizens aged Female - 58 years and Male 60 years and above. The element of concession is 40 % for Male and 50 % for female.
- ii. Indian Railways also have the facility of separate counters for Senior Citizens for purchase / booking / cancellation of tickets.
- iii. Wheel Chairs for use of older persons are available at all junctions, District Headquarters and other important stations for the convenience of needy persons including the older persons.
- iv. Ramps for wheel chairs movement are available at the entry to important stations.

2.26 The National Carrier, Air India under the Ministry of Civil Aviation provides air fare concession in up to 50% of basic fare of normal economy class for senior citizens who have completed 60 years of age on the date of commencement of journey and on production of proof of age (Photo-ID) and nationality.

2.27 Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution provide the following facilities for senior citizens.

- Under the Antyodaya Scheme, the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families which also include older persons are provided food grains at the rate of 35 kgs. per family per month. The food grains are issued @ Rs.3/- per kg. for rice and Rs.2/- per kg. for wheat. The persons aged 60 years above from the BPL category were given priority for identification.
- Under the Annapoorna Scheme being implemented by the States/UT Administration, 10 kgs. of food grains per beneficiary per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who remain uncovered under the old age pension scheme.

2.28 Chapter V of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 provides for “**Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens**”. State Governments are required to prescribe a comprehensive Action Plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens. **Ministry of Home Affairs**, Government of India has also issued detailed advisories dated 27.03.2008 and

30.08.2013 to all the State Government /UTs, who are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizens as “Police” and “Public order” are state subjects. The Ministry of Home Affairs in its advisories has advised the States/UTs to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.



Chapter 3

Population and Vital Statistics

Population and Vital Statistics

Highlights

- Population of the country is its most important demographic indicator. The population of elderly India had been increasing steadily since 1961. The growth in the elderly population became faster mainly due to decrease in the death rate because of various health interventions after the census 1981. The addition of the elderly population during 2001- 2011 was more than 27 million. The projected population for future years are required for preparation of perspective plan in various socio-economic sectors. According to the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, there are nearly 138 million elderly persons in India in 2021 comprising of 67 million males and 71 million females. (**Table 3.1**)
- It is interesting to note that upto Population Census 1991, the number of elderly females exceeded the number of elderly males. However, in the last two decades, the trend has been reversed and the elderly males outnumbered the elderly females. Further, it is projected that the number of elderly females will exceed the number of males in 2031. (**Table 3.1**)
- As per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, an increase of nearly 34 million elderly persons was seen in 2021 over the Population Census 2011 and is further expected to increase by around 56 million elderly persons in 2031. (**Table 3.1**)
- The growth in elderly population may be due to the longevity of life achieved because of economic well-being, better healthcare and medical facilities and reduction in fertility rates. The general population has grown up by 12.4% during 2011-2021 in comparison to around 18% in earlier decade while the elderly population grow by 36% each in the last two decades (2001-2011 and 2011-2021). High growth rate in elderly population vis-à-vis of general population was observed earlier also in the two decades between 1961 and 1981. (**Table 3.2**)
- An increasing trend in percentage share of elderly persons to the total population of India is observed since 1961. In 1961, 5.6% of the population was in the age bracket of 60 years or more, the proportion has increased to 10.1% in 2021 and further likely to increase to 13.1% in 2031. A similar trend has also been observed in rural as well as in the urban areas. In rural areas, the proportion of

elderly persons has increased from 5.8% in 1961 to 8.8% in 2011, whereas in urban areas it has increased from 4.7% to 8.1% during 1961 to 2011. (**Table 3.3**)

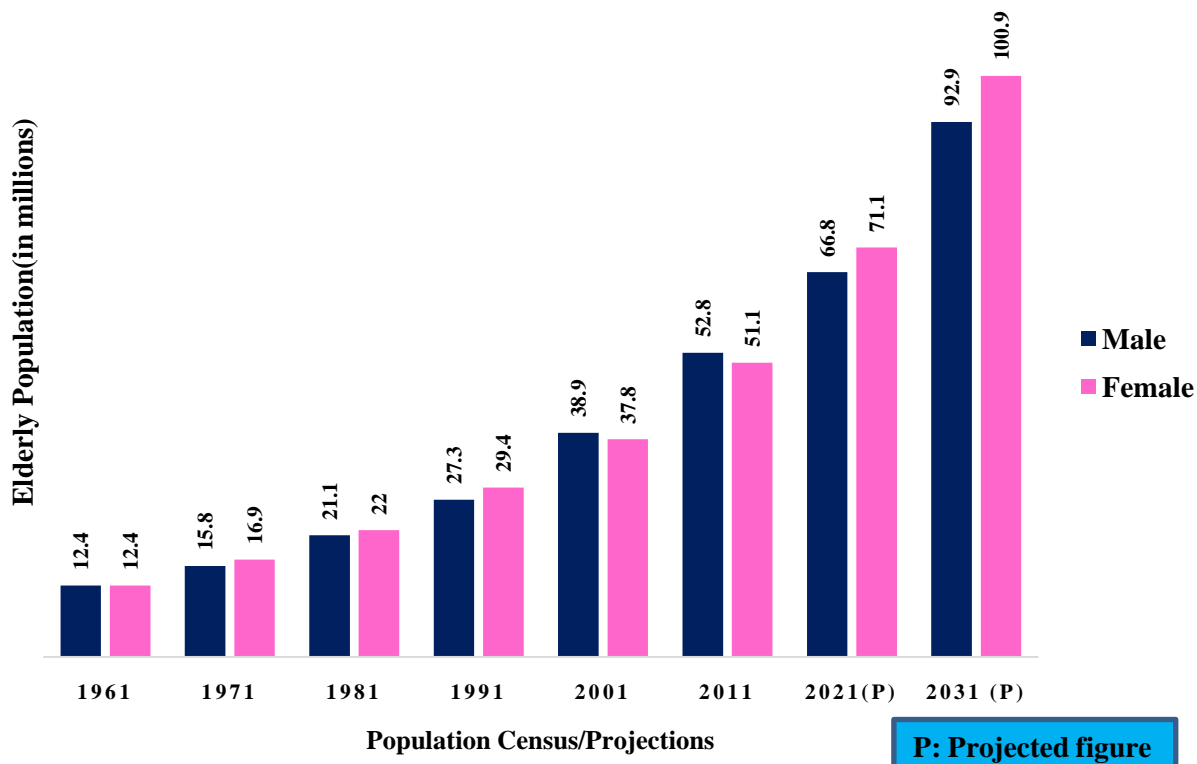
- Population plays an important role for the development of a country as the potential for economic development of the country. As per population census data, the proportion of children in the age group 0-14 years increased till 1971 and gradually decreased afterwards. In 2021, the proportion of children in the age group 0-14 years is projected to be 25.5% whereas it was 30.8% in 2011. The proportion of elderly persons is ever increasing since 1951 and has projected to reach at 10.1% in 2021 and likely to further increase to 13.1% in 2031. The working age population has also an increasing trend since 1971 and has projected to reach 64.4% in 2021 and further increase to 65.2% in 2031 as per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036. (**Table 3.4**)
- Age-wise distribution of population exhibits that there is an increasing trend in the proportion of population belonging to the age group 60 years and above from 7.4% in 2001 to the projection of 13.2% in 2031. (**Table 3.5**)
- As per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, State-wise data on elderly population of 21 major states divulge that Kerala has the maximum proportion of elderly people in its population (16.5%) followed by Tamil Nadu (13.6%), Himachal Pradesh (13.1%), Punjab (12.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (12.4%) in 2021. On the contrary, proportion is the least in the States of Bihar (7.7%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (8.1%) and Assam (8.2%). (**Table 3.6**)
- Similarly, for the year 2031, maximum proportion of elderly people in its population is projected in the state of Kerala (20.9%) followed by Tamil Nadu (18.2%), Himachal Pradesh (17.1%), Andhra Pradesh (16.4%) and Punjab (16.2%). (**Table 3.6**)
- In comparison of the Population Census 2011 and Projected Population for the year 2021, it has been observed that the annual percentage growth rate of elderly population is 3.28%. Among the States (except UTs and North Eastern States), maximum average increase has been observed in Delhi (6.60%) followed by Gujarat (4.88%) and West Bengal (4.27%). However, average increase is least in state of Uttar Pradesh (2.16%) followed by Bihar (2.28%) and Madhya Pradesh (2.53%). (**Table 3.6**)

- As per Census 2011, nearly 69 per cent of the households, 68 per cent in rural areas and 71 per cent in the urban areas do not have any aged person (age 60 years or more) in the household. Around 22% of the households had one aged person and 9 per cent had 2 aged members. In rural areas, the corresponding proportions are 22 per cent and 10 per cent and in urban areas 21 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Only 0.5 per cent households have 3 or more aged members. **(Table 3.7)**
- Data on sex ratio reveal that the trend in sex ratio in elderly population is in tandem with that in general population. As per projected population of 2021, the sex ratio for general population is 948 in 2021 which is quite close to the levels that were in 1951 i.e. 946 whereas, the sex ratio for elderly population is much higher in 2021 than 1951. **(Table 3.8)**
- The life expectation gives a good idea about the general health status of the people. At a particular age, the life expectation is the number of years a person is expected to live, on an average, after attaining that particular age. It takes into account the expected mortality experiences during the whole life cycle of an individual, which depends on the availability of health facilities, nutritional level of the people etc. With the rapid advancement in medical science and technology it has now become easier to control various dreaded diseases which were the cause of high mortality earlier. This has resulted in a continuous increase in the life expectation. Life expectancy at birth in the country has increased in rural as well as urban areas. In rural areas, it has increased from 48 years in 1970-75 to 68 years in 2014-18, while in urban areas it has increased from 58.9 years to 72.6 years. At the age of 60 years, during the same period, it has increased from 13.5 to 17.6 years in rural areas and from 15.7 to 19.4 years in urban areas. **(Table 3.9)**
- As per SRS Report 2014-18, Kerala has got the highest life expectancy at birth for both male and female. The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 72.5 years and 77.9 years for males and females respectively. In case of males, Maharashtra and Punjab placed at second and third position in life expectancy at birth whereas, in female, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu were placed at second, third and fourth position. **(Table 3.10)**
- For males, at age of 60 years, Punjab has the highest life expectancy (20.2 years) followed by Maharashtra (18.8 years) and lowest value of life expectancy is observed in Uttar Pradesh (16.2 years) followed by Assam (16.5 years). For females, the highest life expectancy at age of 60 years is observed in Himachal

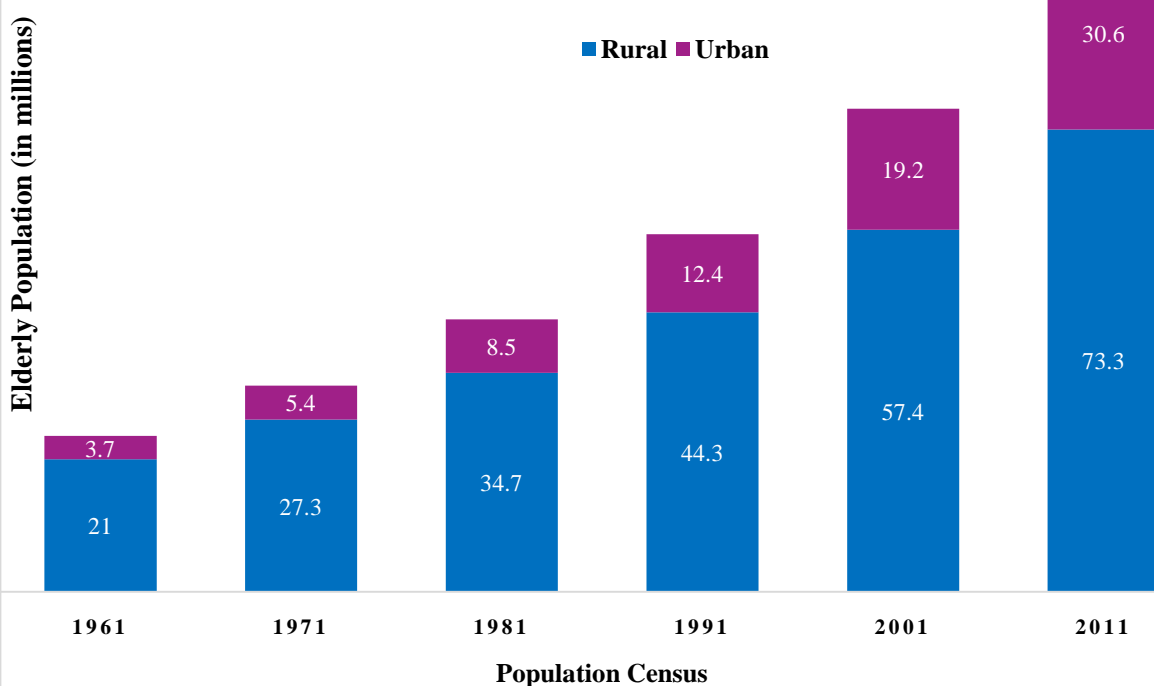
Pradesh (22.7 years) followed by Punjab (22 years) and lowest life expectancy is in Bihar (16.3 years) followed by Uttar Pradesh (17.5 years). (**Table 3.10**)

- As per SRS Report for the years 2008, 2013 and 2018, the Age Specific Death Rate of elderly people for the age group 60-64 years has decreased from 22.5 in 2008 to 19.5 in 2018. For age group 65-69 years, age specific death rate has also decreased from 33.5 in 2008 to 31.3 in 2018. Similar trend has been noticed for male, female as well as for rural and urban areas. (**Table 3.11**)
- Among the 20 major States/UTs, significant improvement in age-specific death rate for elderly persons aged more than 85 years has been noticed from 2013 to 2018 in all States/UTs except in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. (**Table 3.12**)

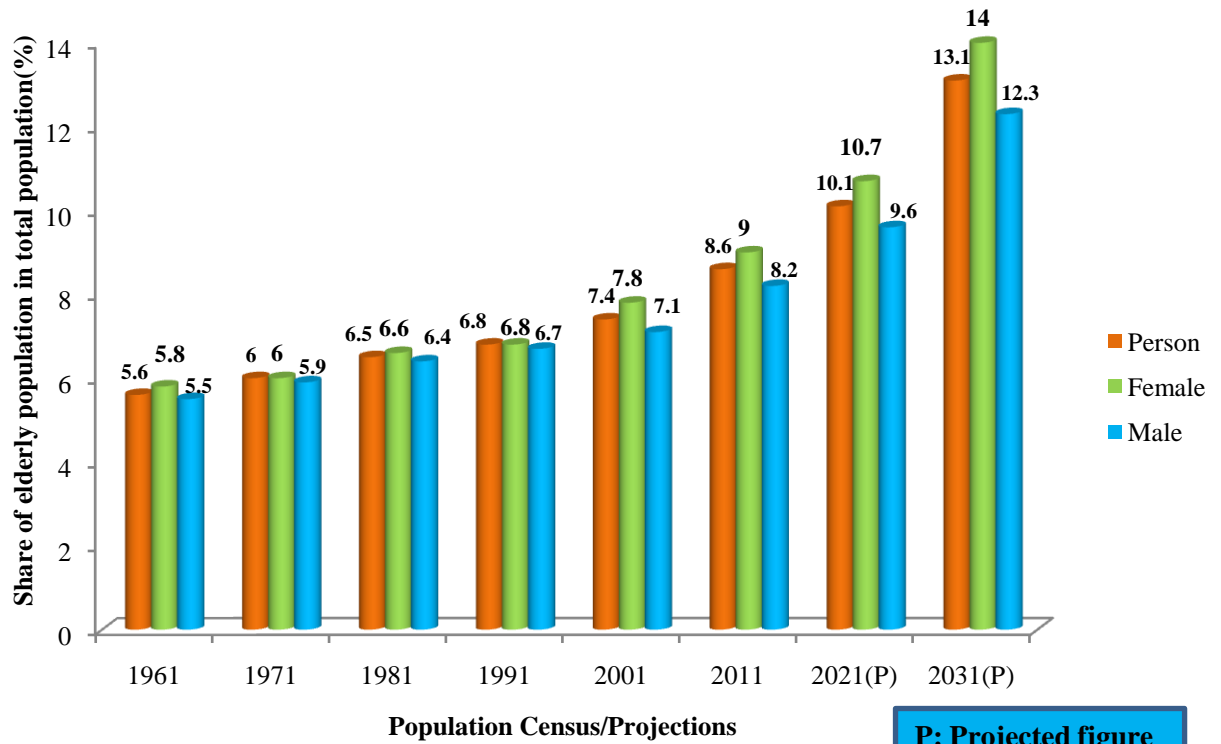
Sex-wise Distribution of Elderly Population (Aged 60 Years & Above) in India



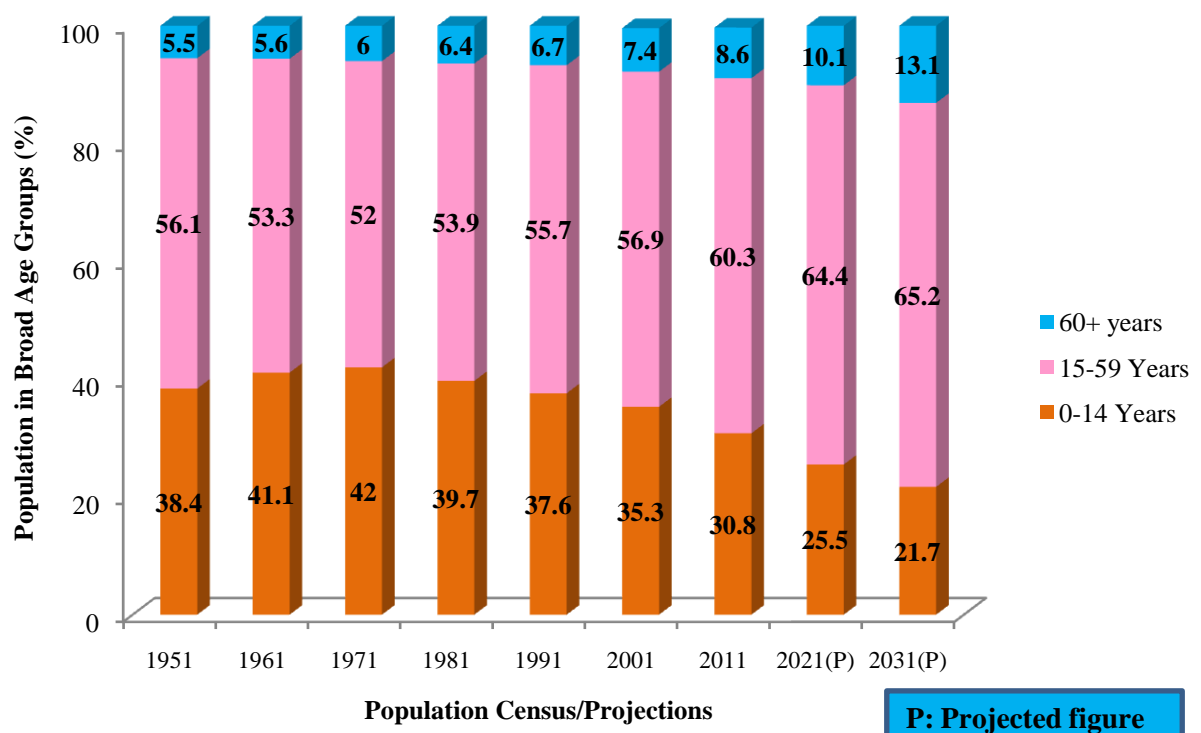
Distribution of Elderly population (aged 60 years & above) in India by residence



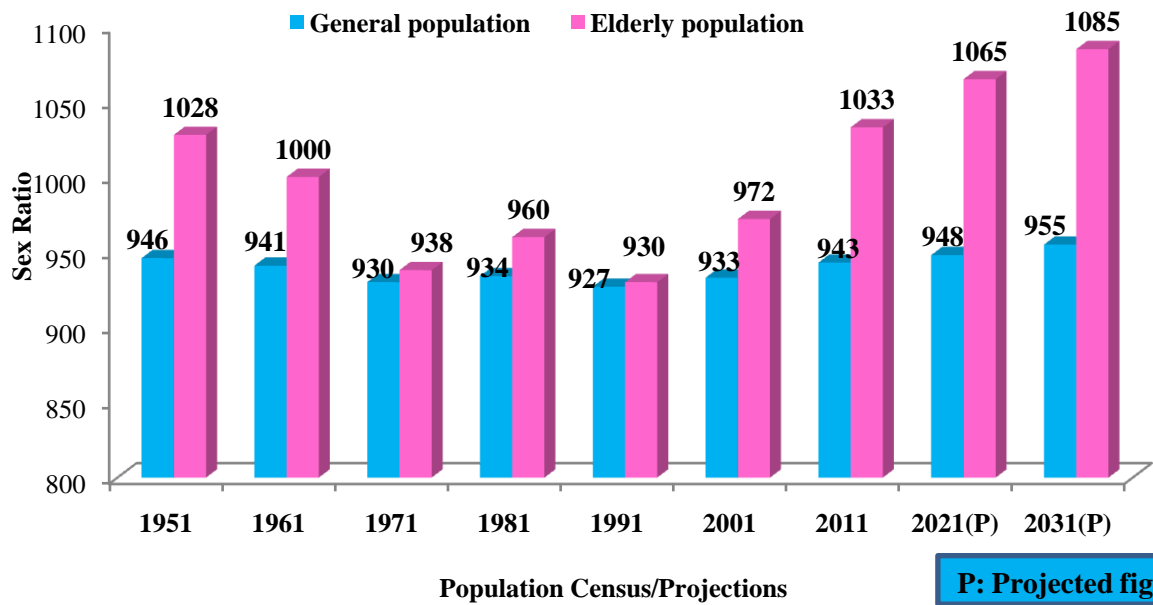
Percentage share of elderly population in total population



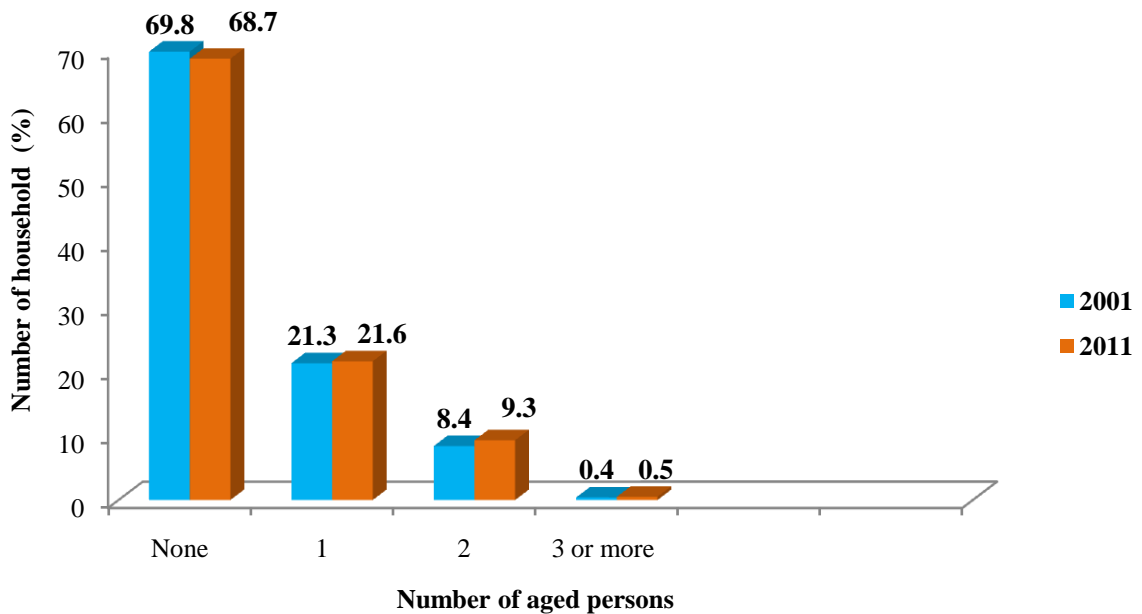
Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups in India



Trend in Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males)



Percentage distribution by the number of aged members in the household- 2001 & 2011



Age-Specific Death Rate (per 1000) of Elderly population in India

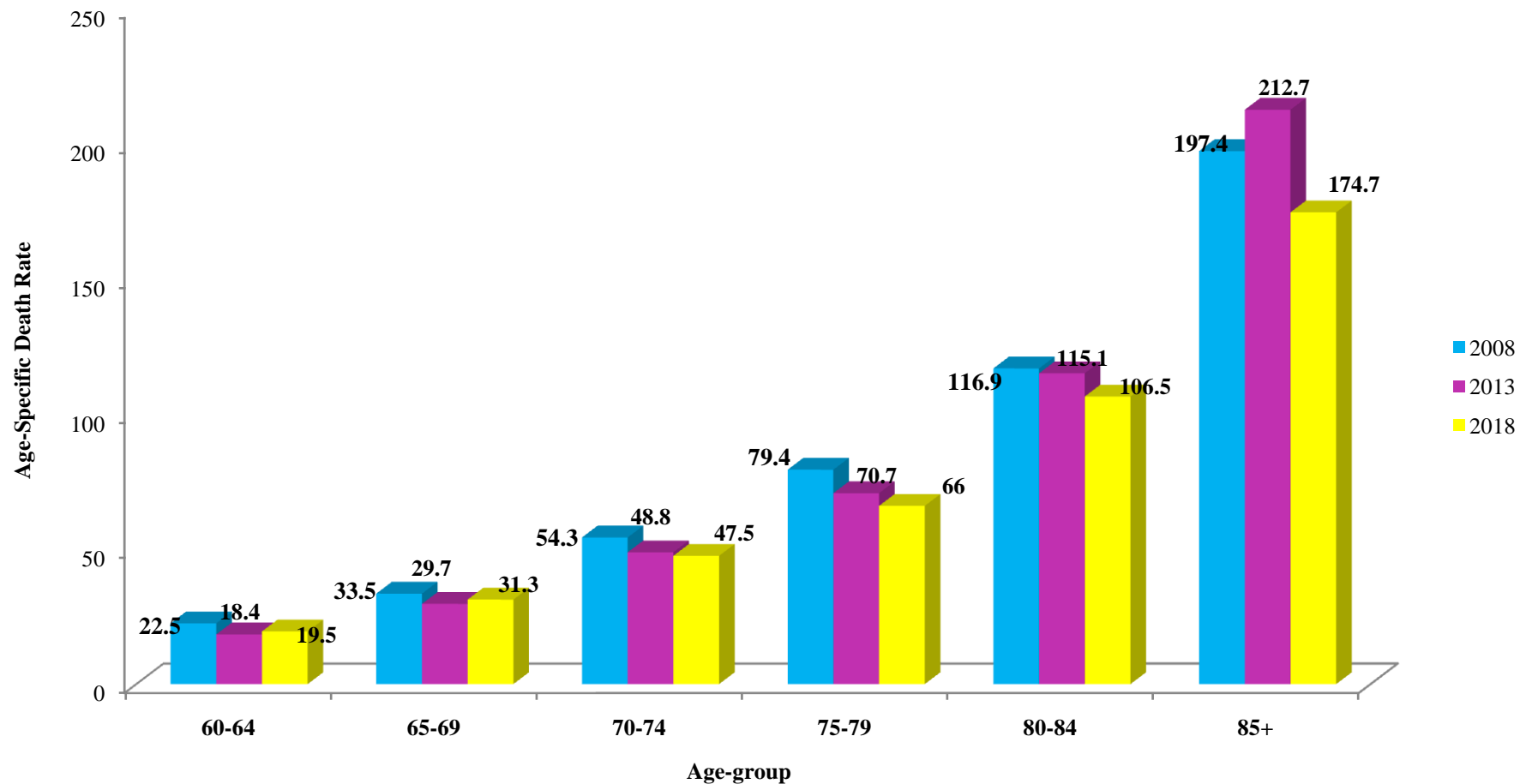


Table 3.1: Elderly Population (aged 60 years and above) in India**(In millions)**

Source	Total			Rural	Urban
	Person	Male	Female		
Census 1961	24.7	12.4	12.4	21.0	3.7
Census 1971	32.7	15.8	16.9	27.3	5.4
Census 1981*	43.2	21.1	22.0	34.7	8.5
Census 1991**	56.7	27.3	29.4	44.3	12.4
Census 2001***	76.6	38.9	37.8	57.4	19.2
Census 2011***	103.8	52.8	51.1	73.3	30.6
Census 2021(Projections)	137.9	66.8	71.1	NA	NA
Census 2031(Projections)	193.8	92.9	100.9	NA	NA

Source: Population Census Data and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Census of India 2011

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of MAO Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 3.2: Decadal growth in elderly population vis-a-vis that of general population**(% change)**

Period	in general population	in elderly population
1951-61	21.6	23.9
1961-71	24.8	33.7
1971-81*	24.7	33.0
1981*-91**	23.9	29.7
1991**-2001***	21.5	25.2
2001***-2011***	17.7	35.5
2011***-2021	12.4	35.8
2021-2031(Projections)	8.4	40.5

Source: Population Census Data and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Census of India 2011

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of MAO Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 3.3: Percentage share of elderly population in total population

Source	Person	Female	Male	Rural	Urban
Census 1961	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.7
Census 1971	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.0
Census 1981*	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.8	5.4
Census 1991**	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.1	5.7
Census 2001***	7.4	7.8	7.1	7.7	6.7
Census 2011***	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.1
Census 2021(Projections)	10.1	10.7	9.6	NA	NA
Census 2031(Projections)	13.1	14.0	12.3	NA	NA

Source: Population Census Data and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Census of India 2011

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of MAO Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups, India

Year	Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
1951	38.4	56.1	5.5	100
1961	41.1	53.3	5.6	100
1971	42.0	52.0	6.0	100
1981*	39.7	53.9	6.4	100
1991**	37.6	55.7	6.7	100
2001***	35.3	56.9	7.4	100
2011***	30.8	60.3	8.6	100
2021	25.5	64.4	10.1	100
2031	21.7	65.2	13.1	100

Source: Population Census Data and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Census of India 2011

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of MAO Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 3.5: Age-wise distribution of population

Age (in years)	2001			2011			2021(Projections)			2031(Projections)		
	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male
0-4	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.3	9.2	9.4	8.3	8.1	8.6	6.8	6.6	7.0
5-9	12.5	12.4	12.5	10.5	10.3	10.6	8.5	8.2	8.7	7.2	7.0	7.4
10-14	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.0	10.8	11.1	8.7	8.6	8.8	7.6	7.4	7.8
15-19	9.7	9.3	10.1	10.0	9.6	10.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	7.8	7.5	8.0
20-24	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.5	7.9	7.9	8.0
25-29	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.5
30-34	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.7
35-39	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.1
40-44	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
45-49	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.7	6.4
50-54	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	5.6
55-59	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.3	4.9
60-64	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.1
65-69	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.2
75-79	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4
80+	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.3
Age not stated	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100

Source: Population Census Data and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Census of India 2011.

* The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 3.6: State/UT-wise of size of elderly population (aged 60+) and their share in Total Population

States/ UTs	2001			2011			2021(Projections)			Annual Percentage Growth Rate of Elderly Population (2011-2021)	2031(Projections)						
	% of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above			% of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above			% of elderly people in total population of State/UT		Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above						
		Total				Total					Total						
		Persons	Females	Males		Persons	Females	Males			Persons	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	
Andhra Pradesh	7.6	5788	3030	2758	10.1	5025	2656	2369	12.4	6557	3521	3036	2.99	16.4	8863	4729	4135
Bihar	6.6	5501	2579	2922	7.4	7707	3601	4107	7.7	9464	4565	4899	2.28	9.5	13449	6632	6817
Chhattisgarh	7.2	1504	815	690	7.8	2004	1076	928	8.8	2586	1409	1177	2.90	11.7	3822	2068	1755
Goa	8.3	112	63	50	11.2	163	89	74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	6.9	3499	1871	1628	7.9	4787	2541	2246	10.2	7123	3732	3390	4.88	13.6	10562	5506	5055
Haryana	7.5	1584	789	795	8.7	2194	1105	1089	9.8	2890	1493	1397	3.17	12.3	4063	2110	1953
Himachal Pradesh	9.0	548	277	271	10.2	703	362	341	13.1	965	511	453	3.73	17.1	1320	715	607
Jammu & Kashmir	6.7	675	309	366	7.4	923	440	483	9.5	1268	630	637	3.74	13.2	1902	953	949
Jharkhand	5.9	1579	791	787	7.1	2357	1175	1182	8.4	3250	1629	1621	3.79	10.8	4672	2356	2315
Karnataka	7.7	4062	2138	1924	7.7	5791	3044	2747	11.5	7658	4007	3649	3.22	15.0	10594	5529	5065
Kerala	10.5	3336	1851	1484	12.6	4193	2310	1884	16.5	5853	3242	2611	3.96	20.9	7653	4371	3284
Madhya Pradesh	7.1	4281	2189	2092	7.9	5713	2944	2770	8.5	7161	3683	3479	2.53	11.1	10448	5395	5052
Maharashtra	8.7	8455	4522	3932	9.9	11107	5853	5254	11.7	14548	7548	7000	3.10	15	19974	10302	9672
Odisha	8.3	3039	1536	1503	9.5	3984	1990	1994	11.8	5194	2673	2520	3.04	15.8	7100	3714	3386
Punjab	9.0	2192	1080	1112	10.3	2866	1422	1444	12.6	3829	1927	1902	3.36	16.2	5201	2665	2536
Rajasthan	6.7	3810	1981	1829	7.5	5112	2680	2432	8.6	6833	3680	3154	3.37	11.2	9789	5328	4461
Tamil Nadu	8.8	5507	2772	2736	10.4	7510	3849	3661	13.6	10419	5429	4991	3.87	18.2	14210	7546	6664
Telangana ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	3229	1693	1535	11.0	4160	2229	1929	2.88	14.5	5698	3021	2677
Uttar Pradesh	7.0	11649	5475	6175	7.7	15440	7403	8037	8.1	18772	9537	9236	2.16	10.3	25853	13339	12514
Uttarakhand	7.7	654	328	327	8.9	901	459	442	10.6	1209	644	563	3.42	13.2	1652	891	761
West Bengal	7.1	5700	2916	2784	8.5	7742	3891	3851	11.3	11048	5410	5638	4.27	15.7	16059	7990	8068

States/ UTs	2001				2011				2021(Projections)				Annual Percentage Growth Rate of Elderly Population (2011-2021)	2031(Projections)			
	% of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above			% of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above			%of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above				% of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 & above		
		Total				Total				Total					Total		
		Persons	Females	Males		Persons	Females	Males		Persons	Females	Males			Persons	Females	Males
North Eastern States ²								8.8	1424	705	719		12.7	2232	1125	1107	
Assam	5.9	1560	760	801	6.7	2079	1024	1055	8.2	2888	1435	1453	3.89	11.6	4439	2231	2208
Arunachal Pradesh	4.5	50	23	26	4.6	64	30	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	6.7	145	72	73	7.0	200	100	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	4.6	106	52	54	4.7	139	72	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	5.5	49	24	25	6.3	69	34	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	4.5	90	40	51	5.2	103	48	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	5.4	29	13	16	6.7	41	18	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	7.3	233	120	113	7.9	290	148	142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Union Territories ³																	
A & N Islands	4.9	17	8	10	6.7	25	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chandigarh	5.0	45	21	24	6.4	67	32	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.0	9	5	4	4.0	14	8	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Daman & Diu	5.1	8	5	3	4.7	11	6	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	5.2	720	353	366	6.8	1147	571	577	9.3	1904	921	982	6.60	12.5	3057	1477	1580
Lakshadweep	6.1	4	2	2	8.2	5	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	8.3	81	45	36	9.7	120	67	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
India	7.4	76622	38854	37768	8.6	103849	52777	51072	10.1	137897	71116	66781	3.28	13.1	193787	100853	92934

Source: Population Census 2001, 2011 and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036

Note:

1. The projections are made for Telangana for 2011.
 2. The projections are given for all North Eastern States combined (except Assam).
 3. The projections are given only for Delhi and not for other UTs
- NA : Not Available

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution by the number of aged members

Number of aged persons in the household	2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
None	69.8	68.4	73.4	68.7	67.5	71.2
1	21.3	22.0	19.4	21.6	22.1	20.5
2	8.4	9.1	6.8	9.3	9.9	7.9
3 or more	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Population Census 2001 and 2011.

Table 3.8: Trend in Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males) for the general and elderly population

Population Census	General population	Elderly population
1951	946	1028
1961	941	1000
1971	930	938
1981	934	960
1991	927	930
2001	933	972
2011	943	1033
2021(Projections)	948	1065
2031(Projections)	955	1085

Source: Population Censuses and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections November 2019, Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Census of India 2011

Table 3.9: Life Expectancy at selected ages by sex and residence over time

At age (years)	Period	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
0	1970-75	49.7	50.5	49.0	48.0	58.9
	1976-80	52.3	52.5	52.1	50.6	60.1
	1981-85	55.5	55.4	55.7	53.7	62.8
	1986-90	57.7	57.7	58.1	56.1	63.4
	1991-95	60.3	59.7	60.9	58.9	65.9
	1996-00	61.9	61.0	62.7	60.7	67.3
	2011-05	63.2	62.3	63.9	61.8	68.5
	2006-10	66.1	64.6	67.7	64.9	69.6
	2009-13	67.5	65.8	69.3	66.3	71.2
	2014-18	69.4	68.2	70.7	68.0	72.6
60	1970-75	13.8	13.4	14.3	13.5	15.7
	1976-80	15.0	14.1	15.9	14.7	16.2
	1981-85	15.4	14.6	16.4	15.1	16.9
	1986-90	15.4	14.7	16.1	15.3	16.2
	1991-95	16.2	15.3	17.1	15.9	17.7
	1996-00	16.9	15.8	17.8	16.5	18.6
	2011-05	17.7	16.4	18.7	17.4	19.5
	2006-10	17.5	16.5	18.6	17.2	18.4
	2009-13	17.9	16.9	19.0	17.5	19.1
	2014-18	18.2	17.4	18.9	17.6	19.4
70	1970-75	8.9	8.6	9.2	8.6	10.8
	1976-80	10.2	9.6	10.9	10.1	11.0
	1981-85	10.2	9.7	11.0	9.9	11.6
	1986-90	9.9	9.4	10.1	9.7	10.5
	1991-95	10.6	10.0	11.0	10.3	11.9
	1996-00	11.1	10.4	11.7	10.9	12.8
	2011-05	11.7	10.9	12.3	11.5	13.4
	2006-10	11.3	10.7	12.0	11.1	11.9
	2009-13	11.6	10.9	12.3	11.4	12.4
	2014-18	11.6	11.1	12.1	11.2	12.5

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 3.10: Expectation of life at birth and at age 60 of major state by sex, 1996-00, 2009-13 & 2014-18

States	At Birth						At age 60					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1996-00	2009-13	2014-18	1996-00	2009-13	2014-18	1996-00	2009-13	2014-18	1996-00	2009-13	2014-18
Andhra Pradesh	61.7	65.5	68.7	64.3	70.4	71.4	15.9	16.8	17.9	16.8	19.2	18.8
Assam	57.4	61.9	66.1	57.7	65.1	67.9	14.5	15.4	16.5	15.8	17.9	17.6
Bihar	60.9	67.3	69.4	59.1	68.0	68.7	16.4	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.5	16.3
Gujarat	62.1	66.0	67.8	64.0	70.5	72.3	15.2	17.1	17.5	16.8	19.8	20.3
Haryana	64.4	65.8	67.7	65.1	70.9	72.3	19.0	17.6	17.8	19.5	20.5	20.2
Himachal Pradesh	65.4	69.0	69.6	66.0	73.1	76.8	17.5	18.3	18.0	17.1	21.0	22.7
Karnataka	62.5	66.4	67.9	65.8	70.8	70.9	15.9	16.8	16.6	17.7	19.0	18.1
Kerala	70.7	71.8	72.5	76.1	77.8	77.9	18.6	18.0	17.9	20.5	21.6	21.9
Madhya Pradesh	56.6	62.3	64.8	56.3	65.5	68.5	14.8	15.4	16.6	15.3	17.6	18.3
Maharashtra	64.7	69.4	71.3	67.2	73.4	73.8	16.5	17.9	18.8	17.4	19.5	19.7
Odisha	57.8	63.8	68.0	58.0	65.9	70.8	15.4	16.8	18.1	15.3	17.6	19.8
Punjab	67.1	69.1	71.0	69.2	73.4	74.8	20.2	19.3	20.2	21.3	21.0	22.0
Rajasthan	60.1	65.4	66.5	61.1	70.0	71.6	15.3	16.9	17.0	17.1	21.0	20.1
Tamil Nadu	63.9	68.2	70.2	65.9	72.3	74.2	15.8	17.2	18.1	16.2	18.9	20.0
Uttar Pradesh	59.1	62.5	64.8	57.9	65.2	65.8	15.1	15.8	16.2	16.3	18.0	17.5
West Bengal	63.0	68.5	70.7	64.5	71.6	72.6	15.7	16.9	17.9	16.9	18.7	19.2

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 3.11: Age-specific death rate (per 1000) of Elderly population by sex and residence in India, 2008, 2013 and 2018

Age-group	2008					2013					2018				
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
60-64	22.5	26.5	18.4	23.9	18.7	18.4	20.7	16.1	19.7	15.0	19.5	22.2	16.7	20.4	17.7
65-69	33.5	39.3	27.9	34.9	29.5	29.7	32.7	26.8	31.2	25.6	31.3	35.1	27.4	32.7	28.5
70-74	54.3	61.5	47.6	57.1	46.3	48.8	54.9	43.2	51.7	41.0	47.5	52.6	42.7	52.2	37.7
75-79	79.4	86.6	72.4	83.7	68.1	70.7	81.7	61.2	74.0	61.4	66.0	70.6	61.7	69.8	57.8
80-84	116.9	125.5	109.3	119.7	109.0	115.1	129.9	102.0	122.0	96.7	106.5	111.9	101.5	118.3	83.5
85+	197.4	201.2	194.2	201.5	186.2	212.7	226.1	202.4	219.0	194.7	174.7	189.4	163.3	183.3	155.5

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 3.12: Age-specific death rates (per 1000) for broad age-groups of elderly population in major states in 2008, 2013 and 2018

State	2008						2013						2018					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Andhra Pradesh	21.8	39.1	54.7	90.7	130.0	178.1	21.2	33.1	47.8	65.9	83.5	143.6	21.1	30.3	42.2	65.3	93.2	115.5
Assam	28.2	61.4	60.1	74.5	111.2	241.4	24.2	36.0	60.1	85.3	124.0	264.3	18.7	35.6	51.2	65.7	144.1	182.1
Bihar	24.7	33.6	52.5	74.3	143.6	192.1	15.2	28.6	56.4	85.9	190.8	315.5	21.7	33.3	75.9	97.1	194.8	225.3
Chhattisgarh	24.2	36.9	80.8	81.5	129.4	234.8	24.0	38.0	75.0	93.1	156.2	207.4	25.0	39.4	70.3	125.3	207.3	285.6
Delhi	17.3	28.6	48.7	57.6	131.8	172.6	14.2	25.3	36.0	47.8	79.2	210.3	13.6	22.1	31.8	51.0	61.0	163.9
Gujarat	19.7	30.9	48.4	68.6	102.8	197.0	16.2	25.6	40.8	61.0	107.0	180.5	20.7	28.9	43.6	53.4	97.6	156.0
Haryana	20.8	23.5	40.7	75.6	112.8	235.8	19.8	24.7	47.5	63.7	92.9	172.0	22.3	31.8	46.9	59.1	90.9	143.2
Himachal Pradesh	21.3	29.1	47.3	58.6	80.5	143.6	14.9	29.8	31.7	51.4	68.8	118.1	14.4	27.6	49.5	71.9	81.1	158.2
Jammu & Kashmir	17.9	32.4	44.8	51.4	119.9	183.3	16.0	20.0	36.9	54.0	64.3	108.5	17.4	22.3	31.3	42.3	78.2	76.4
Jharkhand	35.9	26.2	66.8	137.4	107.4	183.7	20.4	36.1	61.9	94.3	136.0	323.8	19.4	31.9	45.7	97.9	134.6	273.7
Karnataka	21.8	32.1	57.0	88.1	107.0	188.6	18.7	33.2	48.9	68.5	116.1	201.5	21.3	31.4	60.7	64.9	105.8	222.3
Kerala	13.9	23.0	44.9	63.0	98.6	193.7	12.0	19.8	33.1	53.8	101.9	213.7	13.4	28.0	35.1	58.0	98.6	236.2
Madhya Pradesh	25.2	38.7	61.4	109.7	108.9	268.8	18.8	34.5	61.1	107.7	130.5	209.5	19.7	32.2	48.0	69.4	113.8	252.5
Maharashtra	20.1	28.8	46.9	76.0	113.4	173.0	14.7	24.8	42.3	70.5	99.9	203.6	18.0	27.2	36.7	58.2	98.8	151.6
Odisha	26.9	33.6	56.5	84.7	140.5	225.9	21.1	33.6	56.6	70.0	135.9	212.1	19.3	34.5	44.2	65.2	76.6	116.7
Punjab	21.2	29.0	43.1	63.2	99.0	188.0	15.4	21.7	35.0	54.0	91.6	186.5	16.9	28.3	37.2	52.0	57.9	150.2
Rajasthan	19.6	28.2	49.7	84.0	88.5	178.8	15.8	24.2	49.0	67.6	106.0	234.2	19.5	31.5	39.8	53.4	106.1	207.2
Tamil Nadu	20.5	32.3	50.7	73.1	111.3	181.0	18.6	30.3	45.9	64.5	106.4	179.8	15.9	29.0	42.7	62.8	76.4	126.6
Uttar Pradesh	26.0	38.0	62.6	82.4	139.8	230.0	22.9	32.1	50.4	64.8	129.1	257.5	23.2	37.1	59.4	64.2	131.5	198.2
West Bengal	20.7	36.3	61.3	80.9	120.1	195.6	18.7	32.3	53.2	86.1	132.3	245.6	18.2	30.9	42.7	71.2	103.5	170.4
India	22.5	33.5	54.3	79.4	116.9	197.4	18.4	29.7	48.8	70.7	115.1	212.7	19.5	31.3	47.5	66.0	106.5	174.7

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General of India



Chapter 4

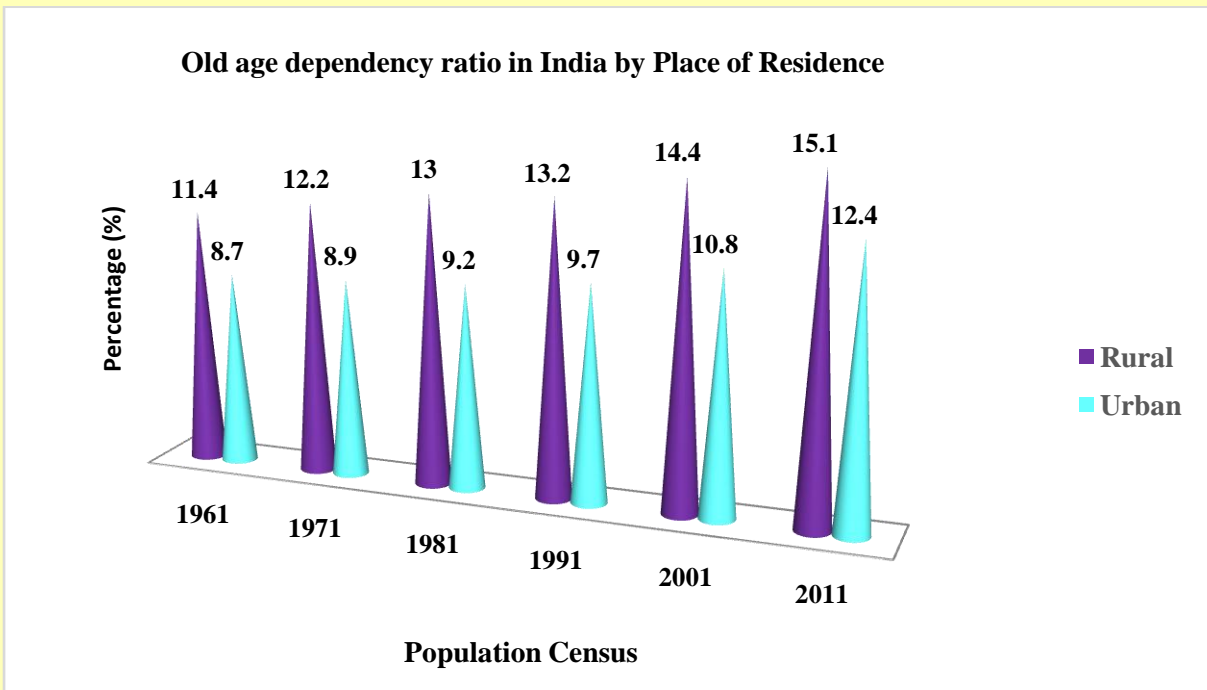
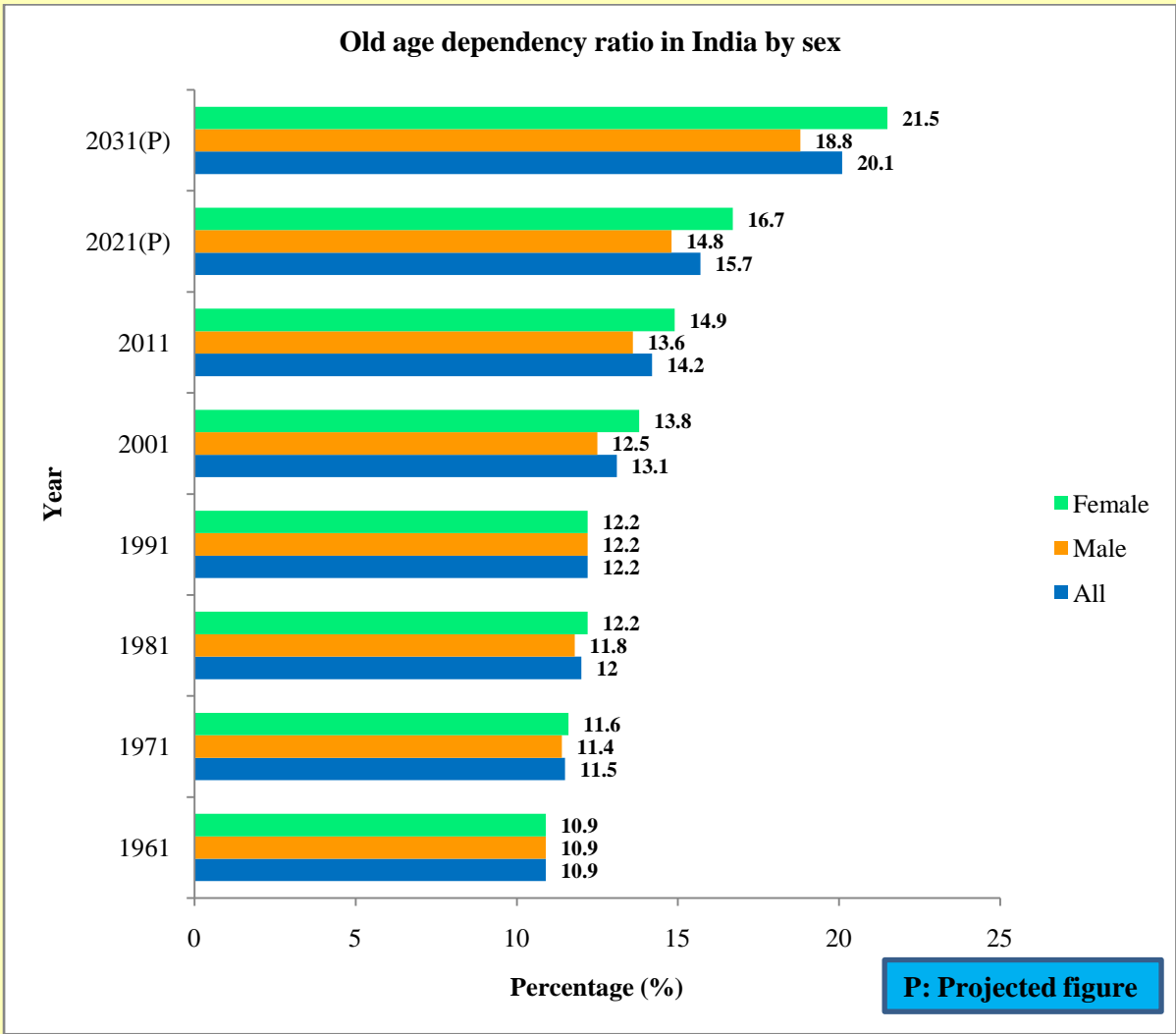
Economic Status

Economic Status

Highlights

- Old age dependency ratio gives an idea about the number of persons aged 60+ per 100 persons in the age group 15-59. An increasing trend is observed in old age dependency ratio. The ratio has increased from 10.9% in 1961 to 14.2% in 2011 and further projected to increase to 15.7% and 20.1% in 2021 and 2031 respectively. Also, the dependency ratio for females and males has an increasing trend and the projected dependency ratio for female and male is 14.8% and 16.7% respectively in 2021. However, over the periods, there are significant differences in old age dependency ratio for rural and urban areas and this may be due to relatively higher concentration of working age population in urban areas. As per Census 2011, the old-age dependency ratios were 15.1 and 12.4 for rural and urban areas respectively. **(Table 4.1)**
- Among the major states, the overall old-age dependency ratio, as per Census 2011, varied from 10.4% in Delhi to 19.6% in Kerala. However, for the projected figures for year 2021, it varies from 12.7% in Assam to 26.1% in Kerala. For the year 2031, the old age dependency ratio varies from 15.6% in Bihar to 34.3% in Kerala. **(Table 4.2)**
- The female old-age dependency ratio as compared to male is significantly high in the States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab for the projected year 2021. **(Table 4.2)**
- As per NSS 75th Round: Social Consumption on Health in India conducted during 2017-18, about 70 per cent of the aged persons had to depend on others for their day-to-day maintenance. The situation of elderly females was not encouraging as only 10% and 11% were economically independent in rural and urban areas respectively whereas the elderly males were much better off as corresponding percentage for males were 48% and 57% in rural and urban areas respectively. **(Table 4.3)**
- The proportion of fully dependent elderly in rural as well as in urban areas have decreased from 52% in 2004 to 47% in 2017-18. **(Table 4.4(a) and 4.4(b))**
- It is evident from State-wise (except UTs) data on economic independence that in rural areas, the proportion of elderly males who are fully dependent on others is highest in Assam (42%) followed by Sikkim (40%), Gujarat (38%) and Punjab (34%) and is lowest in Nagaland (4%) followed by Delhi (5%) and Himachal Pradesh (11%) whereas for females the figure is highest in Delhi (100%) followed by Meghalaya (81%), Punjab and West Bengal (80% each) and lowest in Manipur (26%) followed by Nagaland (35%). In urban areas, the proportion of fully dependent elderly males is highest in Sikkim (45%) followed by Goa and Telangana (43% each) and in Nagaland (38%) whereas for the proportion of fully dependent elderly females is highest in Jammu & Kashmir (85%) followed by Sikkim and Telangana (84% each) and is lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (16%). **(Table 4.4(b))**

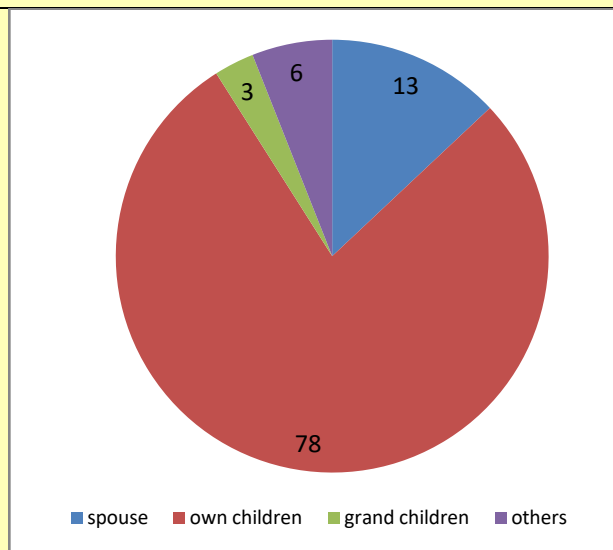
- Among economically dependent elderly men in 2017-18, it has been observed that in both rural and urban areas they were financially supported mainly by their own children followed by their spouses, grand-children and by others. In case of elderly women, more or less similar pattern has been observed. There is no significant change in this direction from that observed in 2004. **(Table 4.5)**
- It is evident from State-wise (except UTs) data on economic independence that in rural areas, the proportion of elderly females who are fully dependent on spouse is highest in Jammu & Kashmir (40%) followed by Haryana (35%), Mizoram (34%) and is lowest in Assam (4%) followed by 8% each in Delhi, Goa and Manipur whereas for males the figure is highest in Meghalaya (16%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (13%) and Manipur (12%). In urban areas, the proportion of fully dependent elderly females is highest in Rajasthan (35%) and lowest in Sikkim (2%). But for males the situation is much better in urban areas as proportion of fully dependent elderly males is highest in Chhattisgarh (19%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (8%). **(Table 4.6 (c) and 4.6(d))**
- Of the economically independent elderly person in rural areas, the proportion of elderly person reported to be having with one or more dependents has decreased from 88% in 2004 to 83% in 2017-18 and for urban area, this proportion has decreased from 85% in 2004 to 79% in 2017-18. **(Table 4.7)**
- State-wise (except UTs) data on economic independence tell us that in rural areas, 100% aged persons were reported to be living with one or more dependents in the states of Delhi, Goa and Manipur whereas in urban areas, the proportion of elderly persons reporting living with one or more dependents is highest in Goa (98%) followed by Jharkhand (95%) and Telangana (94%). **(Table 4.8 (c) and 4.8(d))**
- It is evident from the table that the proportion of participation in economic activity by the elderly person in the age-group 60-64 years has decreased from 49.3% in 2011-12 to 40.9% in 2018-19. Similar trend on participation in economic activity has also been noticed for the age group 65 years and above. **(Table 4.9)**
- As per the Periodic labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2018-19, about 65% of elderly men and 18% of elderly women in the age-group 60-64 years had participated in economic activity. However, there is wider difference in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, 72% of elderly men and 21% of elderly women participated in economic activities whereas in urban areas, it was only 51% among elderly men and 10% among elderly women. Similarly, in the age group 65 years and above, participation in economic activity by the elderly male and female is seen to be at a much reduced level. **(Table 4.9)**



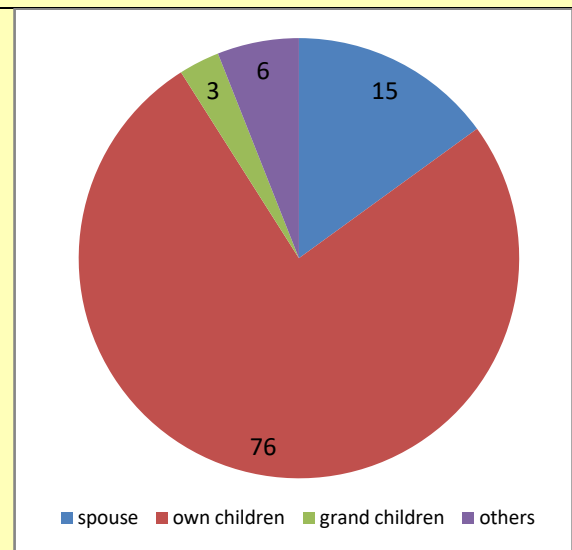
Percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged

2004

Rural

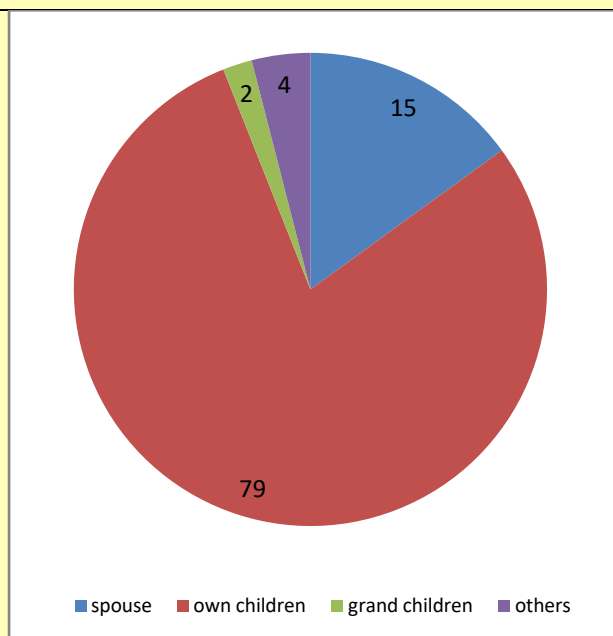


Urban

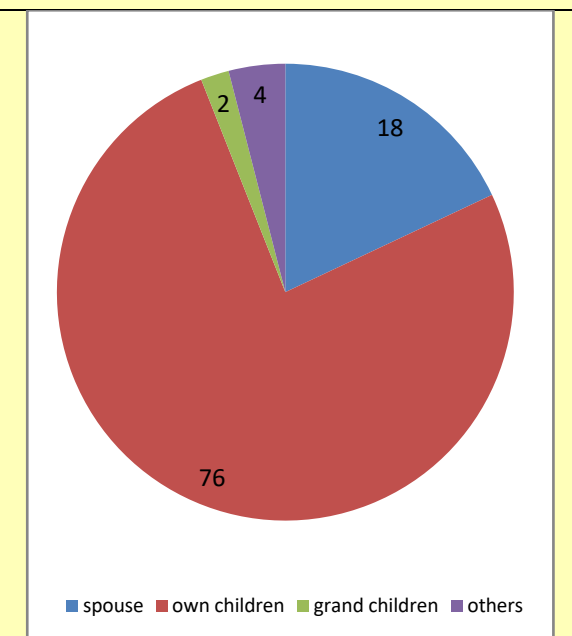


2017-18

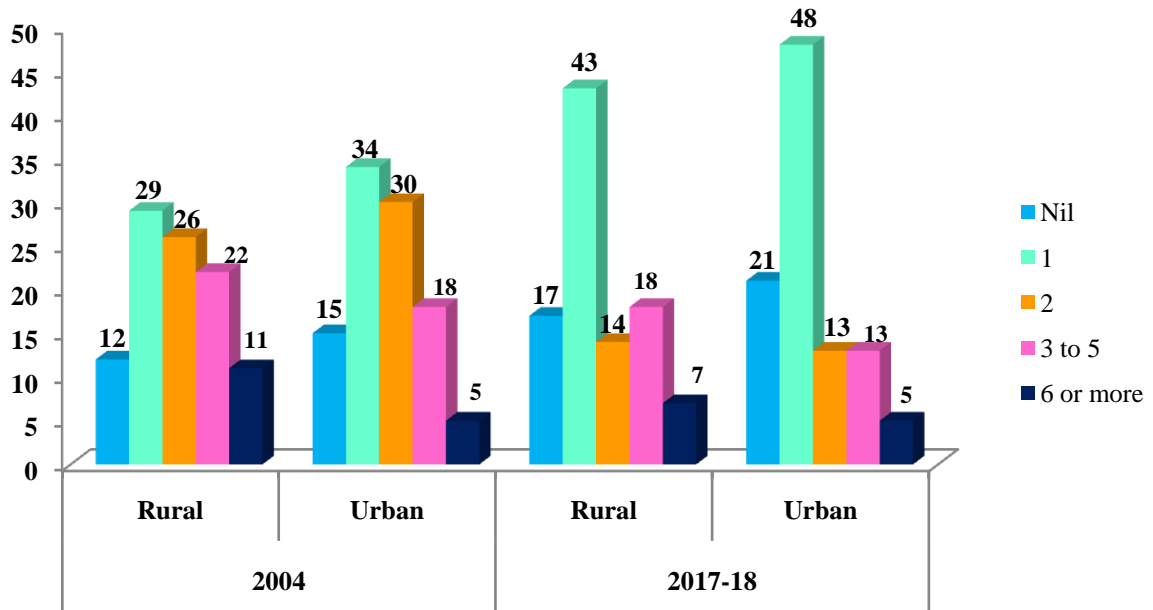
Rural



Urban



Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants



Percentage distribution of elderly persons by usual status (ps+ss): 2011-12 & 2018-19

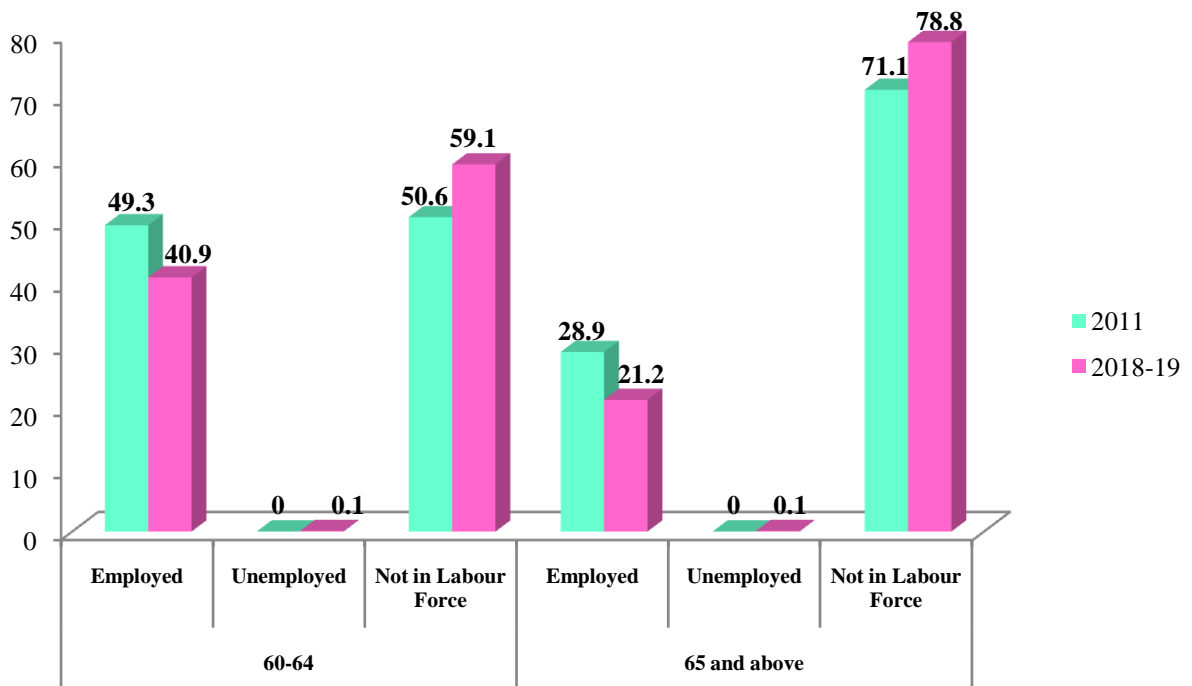


Table 4.1: Old age dependency ratio by sex and residence, India, 1961-2031

Year	All	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
1961	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4	8.7
1971	11.5	11.4	11.6	12.2	8.9
1981*	12.0	11.8	12.2	13	9.2
1991**	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.2	9.7
2001*+	13.1	12.5	13.8	14.4	10.8
2011	14.2	13.6	14.9	15.1	12.4
2021(Projections)#	15.7	14.8	16.7		
2031(Projections)#	20.1	18.8	21.5		

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

* Excludes figures for Assam in 1981 where the census was not conducted.

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where the census 1991 was not conducted.

*+ Excludes 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

#Estimated from Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019.

Table 4.2: Old age dependency ratio by sex and residence in major states

States	2001			2011			2021(Projections) [#]			2031(Projections) [#]		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	12.6	11.9	13.4	15.4	14.5	16.3	18.5	17.1	19.9	24.7	22.9	26.4
Assam	10.3	10.2	10.5	11.0	10.9	11.1	12.7	12.6	12.8	17.7	17.4	18.0
Bihar	13.0	13.3	12.6	14.2	14.5	13.8	13.1	13.0	13.1	15.6	15.3	15.9
Chhattisgarh	13.0	11.8	14.2	13.1	12	14.2	13.8	12.5	15.2	18.1	16.5	19.7
Delhi	8.4	7.6	9.3	10.4	9.7	11.2	13.4	13.0	13.9	18.2	17.8	18.7
Gujarat	11.5	10.2	12.8	12.6	11.3	14.0	15.7	14.2	17.4	20.9	18.8	23.3
Haryana	13.3	12.4	14.4	14.1	13.2	15.1	15.0	13.7	16.6	18.5	16.8	20.5
Himachal Pradesh	15.1	14.8	15.3	16.1	15.5	16.6	19.6	18.1	21.2	26.0	23.2	29.0
Jammu & Kashmir	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.5	12.4	12.7	14.1	13.5	14.8	19.3	18.3	20.3
Jharkhand	10.8	10.4	11.2	12.7	12.3	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.9	16.8	16.3	17.2
Karnataka	12.7	11.8	13.7	14.8	13.8	15.8	17.2	16.1	18.4	22.6	21.1	24.0
Kerala	16.5	15.2	17.7	19.6	18.6	20.6	26.1	24.3	27.8	34.3	30.1	38.4
Madhya Pradesh	13.1	12.2	14.1	13.4	12.5	14.5	13.6	12.8	14.5	17.4	16.3	18.6
Maharashtra	14.8	13.0	16.7	15.7	14.2	17.2	17.5	16.1	19.1	22.4	20.6	24.3
Odisha	14.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	15.4	15.5	18.3	18.4	18.1	24.8	26.0	23.8
Punjab	15.2	14.5	15.9	16.1	15.6	16.8	18.8	17.7	20.1	24.3	22.4	26.5
Rajasthan	12.8	11.7	13.9	13.0	11.9	14.1	13.9	12.4	15.3	17.4	15.5	19.4
Tamil Nadu	13.9	13.8	13.9	15.8	15.5	16.1	20.5	19.7	21.3	28.0	26.3	29.7
Telangana				14.5	13.7	15.2	16.3	15.1	17.6	21.5	20.1	23.0
Uttar Pradesh	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.2	12.4	13.9	15.8	14.7	17.1
Uttarakhand	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.9	14.6	15.3	16.1	14.8	17.6	19.8	17.7	22.2
West Bengal	11.9	11.1	12.8	13.2	12.7	13.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	23.5	23.3	23.8
North-East States (Excluding Assam)				10.0	9.8	10.2	13.1	13.0	13.1	18.9	18.5	19.2

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

[#]Estimated from Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, November 2019.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of elderly population by state of economic independence

Population sub-group	Survey (year)	% of Elderly Persons			
		not dependent on others	partially dependent on others	fully dependent on others	Total
Rural male	2017-18	48	25	27	100
	2004	51	15	32	100
	1995-96	49	18	31	100
Rural female	2017-18	10	24	66	100
	2004	14	12	72	100
	1995-96	12	15	71	100
Rural person	2017-18	28	25	47	100
	2004	33	14	52	100
	1995-96	30	16	51	100
Urban male	2017-18	57	19	24	100
	2004	56	13	30	100
	1995-96	52	17	30	100
Urban female	2017-18	11	21	68	100
	2004	17	10	72	100
	1995-96	12	11	76	100
Urban person	2017-18	33	20	47	100
	2004	36	11	52	100
	1995-96	31	14	53	100

Source: NSS 52nd Round (July 1995-June 1996): The Aged in India-A Socio-Economic Profile; NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged; NSS, 75th Round, (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.4(a): Percentage distribution of persons aged 60 years & above by state of economic independence, 2004

States	Place of residence	Male			Female			Persons		
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	49	11	39	15	11	73	31	11	57
	Urban	57	10	33	25	9	65	40	10	50
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	32	38	6	11	40	35	22	39	19
	Urban	31	32	27	14	15	66	24	25	43
Assam	Rural	44	24	28	8	5	81	29	16	50
	Urban	56	15	29	23	3	67	41	10	46
Bihar	Rural	58	16	25	17	12	70	40	14	45
	Urban	44	12	38	16	7	73	32	10	53
Chhattisgarh	Rural	54	10	33	26	11	61	37	10	49
	Urban	59	17	24	23	10	66	40	13	47
Delhi	Rural	41	26	34	0	29	71	21	27	52
	Urban	61	8	30	17	8	73	40	8	51
Goa	Rural	83	9	8	26	12	62	52	11	37
	Urban	38	35	27	4	35	61	20	35	45
Gujarat	Rural	49	15	35	13	10	77	31	12	56
	Urban	53	11	36	12	9	78	31	10	58
Haryana	Rural	38	38	24	13	43	44	25	40	34
	Urban	49	20	31	17	29	50	31	25	42
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	58	18	22	18	15	64	38	17	43
	Urban	72	8	20	30	14	55	50	11	38
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	65	12	21	11	13	76	43	12	43
	Urban	62	8	29	11	5	83	39	7	53
Jharkhand	Rural	55	17	27	17	11	71	39	14	45
	Urban	50	22	28	12	7	78	32	14	52
Karnataka	Rural	54	14	32	15	11	73	35	13	52
	Urban	55	10	35	14	7	79	34	8	57
Kerala	Rural	36	20	43	10	18	70	22	19	58
	Urban	47	18	35	19	16	64	32	17	50
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	58	11	30	15	12	70	36	11	50
	Urban	64	7	28	18	12	67	40	10	48
Maharashtra	Rural	49	17	34	18	13	68	33	15	52
	Urban	50	20	29	19	7	74	34	13	52
Manipur	Rural	28	30	23	9	29	49	20	30	34
	Urban	38	35	17	8	16	62	24	26	39
Meghalaya	Rural	58	19	22	18	23	54	38	21	37
	Urban	91	5	5	23	12	63	55	9	36
Mizoram	Rural	57	21	14	12	20	53	39	20	29
	Urban	51	22	14	19	17	58	37	20	32
Nagaland	Rural	49	32	16	23	44	33	42	35	21
	Urban	73	26	1	41	11	48	70	24	6
Odisha	Rural	45	21	32	8	12	77	27	17	54
	Urban	50	15	33	6	10	80	31	13	54
Punjab	Rural	46	17	36	10	19	71	28	18	53
	Urban	50	14	34	12	6	81	32	11	56
Rajasthan	Rural	47	15	38	10	13	78	28	14	58
	Urban	55	14	31	13	8	79	34	11	55
Sikkim	Rural	61	21	18	11	19	62	37	20	39
	Urban	76	9	15	36	26	38	60	16	24
Tamil Nadu	Rural	49	16	36	19	17	64	34	16	50
	Urban	54	14	32	19	12	69	36	13	51
Tripura	Rural	46	17	35	9	8	82	30	13	55
	Urban	53	18	30	24	7	69	38	12	50
Uttarakhand	Rural	62	5	28	35	5	59	50	5	42
	Urban	83	6	11	19	7	71	47	7	45

States	Place of residence	Male			Female			Persons		
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	60	10	28	13	8	77	37	9	52
	Urban	60	10	29	14	8	77	36	9	53
West Bengal	Rural	46	18	33	6	8	82	26	13	58
	Urban	66	10	23	18	8	72	43	9	47
A & N Islands	Rural	84	3	12	46	10	28	71	6	18
	Urban	86	0	11	19	5	77	55	2	41
Chandigarh	Rural	98	2	0	25	15	60	59	9	32
	Urban	88	8	4	40	2	56	68	6	26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	17	54	30	12	33	55	15	47	38
	Urban	35	23	42	0	13	87	18	19	63
Daman & Diu	Rural	74	26	0	25	0	75	37	6	57
	Urban	27	36	37	6	3	88	14	15	68
Lakshadweep	Rural	30	14	56	18	0	82	24	6	70
	Urban	9	63	28	7	39	54	8	50	42
Puducherry	Rural	70	5	25	44	32	24	57	18	25
	Urban	46	13	41	10	17	72	23	16	61
India	Rural	51	15	32	14	12	72	33	14	52
	Urban	56	13	30	17	10	72	36	11	52

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged.

Table 4.4 (b): Percentage distribution of persons aged 60 years & above by state of economic independence, 2017-18

States	Place of residence	Male			Female			Persons		
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	43	29	28	14	27	59	27	28	44
	Urban	59	15	26	17	23	60	37	19	43
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	28	41	31	12	42	46	20	42	38
	Urban	69	16	16	28	56	16	52	32	16
Assam	Rural	28	30	42	8	15	77	19	23	57
	Urban	47	29	24	9	26	65	26	28	46
Bihar	Rural	49	27	23	4	22	73	27	24	47
	Urban	54	20	26	10	16	74	34	18	48
Chhattisgarh	Rural	43	30	27	13	32	55	28	31	41
	Urban	46	16	38	10	16	74	28	16	56
Delhi	Rural	76	19	5	0	0	100	70	18	12
	Urban	62	24	14	6	28	66	35	26	39
Goa	Rural	37	44	20	1	53	47	19	48	33
	Urban	33	24	43	2	43	56	19	32	49
Gujarat	Rural	42	20	38	9	24	67	24	22	54
	Urban	52	18	30	8	14	78	30	16	54
Haryana	Rural	57	21	22	7	51	42	34	35	31
	Urban	58	19	23	24	34	41	41	27	32
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	59	29	11	16	36	47	36	33	31
	Urban	82	14	3	13	26	62	43	21	36
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	55	28	17	3	18	79	31	23	46
	Urban	68	10	22	2	14	85	40	12	49
Jharkhand	Rural	33	44	23	7	21	71	20	32	47
	Urban	50	22	28	4	31	66	27	26	47
Karnataka	Rural	50	28	22	10	32	59	27	30	43
	Urban	63	13	24	10	19	71	37	16	47
Kerala	Rural	49	26	25	7	32	61	27	29	44
	Urban	51	29	20	13	37	50	31	34	36
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	53	24	23	11	23	67	33	23	44
	Urban	65	19	16	13	22	64	40	21	40
Maharashtra	Rural	48	25	26	15	25	61	30	25	45
	Urban	50	19	31	7	15	79	27	17	57
Manipur	Rural	37	40	24	19	55	26	29	46	25
	Urban	46	40	14	18	34	48	32	37	31
Meghalaya	Rural	49	18	33	0	19	81	30	18	52
	Urban	74	9	18	40	8	53	52	8	39
Mizoram	Rural	63	21	16	28	23	49	45	22	33
	Urban	58	13	29	32	24	43	45	19	36
Nagaland	Rural	53	43	4	5	60	35	37	49	14
	Urban	38	24	38	3	28	69	26	25	49
Odisha	Rural	42	32	26	9	22	69	26	27	47
	Urban	50	22	28	7	22	71	29	22	49
Punjab	Rural	46	20	34	4	16	80	25	18	57
	Urban	53	21	27	3	17	80	27	19	54
Rajasthan	Rural	48	21	31	8	23	68	27	22	50
	Urban	62	17	21	10	18	72	34	18	48
Sikkim	Rural	32	29	40	11	50	39	22	39	40
	Urban	47	8	45	0	16	84	27	11	62
Tamil Nadu	Rural	51	20	30	13	21	66	31	20	48
	Urban	60	21	19	13	33	54	33	28	39
Telangana	Rural	53	33	14	24	29	48	38	31	31
	Urban	47	10	43	2	14	84	28	11	61
Tripura	Rural	58	24	18	9	18	73	37	21	42
	Urban	69	13	17	18	11	70	46	12	42
Uttarakhand	Rural	65	20	15	6	24	69	34	22	43

States	Place of residence	Male			Female			Persons		
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others
Uttar Pradesh	Urban	68	8	24	3	33	64	37	20	43
	Rural	48	25	27	7	23	71	27	24	49
	Urban	65	16	18	9	12	79	37	14	49
West Bengal	Rural	54	17	30	6	14	80	31	15	53
	Urban	62	14	24	17	7	75	40	11	49
A & N Islands	Rural	70	15	15	45	38	17	58	26	16
	Urban	73	25	2	42	17	41	55	21	24
Chandigarh	Rural	12	0	88	77	0	23	66	0	34
	Urban	74	4	23	11	19	71	43	11	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	8	92	0	6	86	7	7	89	4
	Urban	27	63	10	7	52	41	13	56	31
Daman & Diu	Rural	1	2	97	0	1	99	0	1	99
	Urban	15	48	37	0	0	100	7	24	69
Lakshadweep	Rural	47	31	22	0	11	89	17	18	66
	Urban	76	5	19	1	0	99	36	3	61
Puducherry	Rural	31	69	0	0	99	1	18	81	0
	Urban	39	50	11	26	61	13	32	56	12
India	Rural	48	25	27	10	24	66	28	25	47
	Urban	57	19	24	11	21	68	33	20	47

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged

Year	Population sub-group		Category of persons supporting				total
			spouse	own children	grand children	others	
2004	Rural	male	7	85	2	6	100
		female	16	75	3	6	100
		person	13	78	3	6	100
	Urban	male	6	87	2	6	100
		female	19	71	3	7	100
		person	15	76	3	6	100
2017-18	Rural	male	4	92	1	3	100
		female	21	72	3	5	100
		person	15	79	2	4	100
	Urban	male	4	91	1	4	100
		female	24	70	2	4	100
		person	18	76	2	4	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged; NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.6(a): Percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons financially supporting the aged person for each State/UT, 2004

Rural

State/UT/all-India	percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons financially supported by														
	Male					Female					Person				
	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	All
Andhra Pradesh	10	84	2	5	100	8	80	3	9	100	9	81	2	8	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5	87	0	8	100	3	87	0	9	100	4	87	0	9	100
Assam	1	95	2	2	100	6	87	2	5	100	4	91	2	3	100
Bihar	9	85	2	4	100	23	71	2	4	100	18	76	2	4	100
Chhattisgarh	11	71	4	15	100	13	68	4	15	100	12	69	4	15	100
Delhi	5	81	1	14	100	28	58	5	9	100	19	67	4	11	100
Goa	0	100	0	0	100	41	59	0	0	100	35	65	0	0	100
Gujarat	2	93	2	4	100	14	79	3	4	100	10	84	3	4	100
Haryana	1	92	0	7	100	17	77	1	6	100	10	83	1	6	100
Himachal Pradesh	3	86	2	9	100	18	75	3	4	100	13	79	2	6	100
Jammu & Kashmir	2	85	3	10	100	23	73	3	1	100	16	77	3	4	100
Jharkhand	6	86	5	3	100	15	77	7	2	100	11	81	6	3	100
Karnataka	13	79	3	6	100	9	80	4	8	100	10	79	3	7	100
Kerala	8	86	1	6	100	9	83	3	6	100	9	84	2	6	100
Madhya Pradesh	5	83	6	6	100	22	68	3	8	100	16	73	4	7	100
Maharashtra	9	86	1	4	100	14	75	2	10	100	12	79	2	7	100
Manipur	15	75	7	3	100	8	78	5	9	100	12	77	6	6	100
Meghalaya	4	96	0	0	100	2	89	0	9	100	3	92	0	6	100
Mizoram	22	78	0	0	100	29	67	0	4	100	26	72	0	2	100
Nagaland	7	83	10	0	100	15	85	0	0	100	10	83	6	0	100
Odisha	13	79	3	6	100	15	75	4	6	100	14	76	4	6	100
Punjab	9	86	3	3	100	26	70	4	0	100	19	76	4	1	100
Rajasthan	3	86	3	8	100	20	73	5	3	100	14	77	4	5	100
Sikkim	3	89	4	5	100	33	54	7	6	100	23	65	6	6	100
Tamil Nadu	10	87	1	2	100	11	79	3	7	100	11	82	2	5	100
Tripura	2	91	2	4	100	10	80	7	4	100	6	85	5	4	100
ttarakhand	10	84	4	2	100	21	75	3	1	100	16	79	3	2	100
Uttar Pradesh	3	84	1	12	100	24	67	3	7	100	17	72	2	8	100
West Bengal	7	87	3	4	100	11	79	5	5	100	10	82	4	5	100
A & N Islands	36	62	0	2	100	30	60	6	4	100	32	61	4	3	100
Chandigarh	100	0	0	0	100	28	28	0	44	100	30	27	0	43	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	85	0	15	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	90	0	10	100
Daman & Diu	66	34	0	0	100	16	73	0	12	100	20	69	0	11	100
Lakshadweep	0	77	0	23	100	2	75	9	14	100	1	76	5	18	100
Puducherry	0	100	0	0	100	0	90	0	10	100	0	94	0	6	100
All-India	7	85	2	6	100	16	75	3	6	100	13	78	3	6	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged

Table 4.6(b): Percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons financially supporting the aged person for each State/UT, 2004

Urban

State/UT/all-India	percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons financially supported by														
	Male					Female					Person				
	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	All
Andhra Pradesh	5	88	2	5	100	18	75	2	6	100	13	79	2	6	100
Arunachal Pradesh	0	86	0	15	100	1	78	5	16	100	1	82	2	15	100
Assam	15	83	0	3	100	15	83	0	2	100	15	83	0	2	100
Bihar	5	91	0	4	100	31	66	1	2	100	19	78	1	3	100
Chhattisgarh	22	72	6	0	100	23	66	5	6	100	23	68	5	4	100
Delhi	8	84	8	0	100	29	56	11	3	100	22	65	10	2	100
Goa	9	66	0	26	100	12	77	1	11	100	11	73	0	16	100
Gujarat	5	90	4	2	100	19	75	2	4	100	15	80	3	3	100
Haryana	9	88	1	2	100	15	78	1	5	100	13	82	1	4	100
Himachal Pradesh	0	94	0	6	100	23	73	2	2	100	17	79	1	3	100
Jammu & Kashmir	0	93	0	7	100	23	75	0	2	100	15	81	0	4	100
Jharkhand	4	95	0	1	100	21	72	2	5	100	15	81	1	3	100
Karnataka	7	85	3	6	100	13	76	4	7	100	11	79	4	6	100
Kerala	7	81	0	12	100	10	77	2	12	100	9	78	1	12	100
Madhya Pradesh	4	85	2	8	100	25	66	3	7	100	19	72	3	7	100
Maharashtra	2	93	1	4	100	15	75	2	7	100	10	82	2	6	100
Manipur	29	71	0	0	100	17	73	1	9	100	22	72	0	5	100
Meghalaya	11	89	0	0	100	9	88	0	3	100	9	88	0	3	100
Mizoram	4	88	0	9	100	17	80	1	3	100	11	83	0	5	100
Nagaland	0	100	0	0	100	62	38	0	0	100	12	88	0	0	100
Odisha	7	81	4	8	100	14	80	1	5	100	11	80	3	6	100
Punjab	17	77	2	4	100	29	66	3	2	100	24	70	3	3	100
Rajasthan	3	93	2	2	100	19	73	2	5	100	14	80	2	4	100
Sikkim	0	100	0	0	100	32	68	0	0	100	20	80	0	0	100
Tamil Nadu	5	86	3	7	100	15	74	3	8	100	12	78	3	8	100
Tripura	4	96	0	0	100	3	88	2	8	100	3	91	1	5	100
Uttarakhand	0	93	0	7	100	41	52	7	0	100	35	58	6	1	100
Uttar Pradesh	8	82	2	8	100	24	64	5	8	100	19	69	4	8	100
West Bengal	9	81	1	9	100	22	65	3	10	100	18	70	2	10	100
A & N Islands	0	100	0	0	100	52	30	0	18	100	45	40	0	16	100
Chandigarh	0	94	6	0	100	44	46	0	10	100	35	56	1	8	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	100	0	0	100	22	66	3	9	100	13	80	2	5	100
Daman & Diu	13	78	0	9	100	6	94	0	0	100	8	89	0	3	100
Lakshadweep	0	89	0	12	100	3	81	0	16	100	2	84	0	14	100
Puducherry	6	84	0	10	100	6	80	4	11	100	6	81	3	11	100
All-India	6	87	2	6	100	19	71	3	7	100	15	76	3	6	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged

Table 4.6 (c): Percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons financially supporting the aged person for each State/UT, 2017-18

Rural

State/UT/all-India	percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons financially supported by														
	Male					Female					Person				
	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	All
Andhra Pradesh	13	86	0	1	100	12	80	1	6	100	12	82	1	4	100
Arunachal Pradesh	4	95	0	1	100	12	78	0	10	100	8	86	0	5	100
Assam	3	94	2	0	100	4	86	6	4	100	3	90	4	2	100
Bihar	3	95	0	2	100	26	62	2	10	100	18	73	2	7	100
Chhattisgarh	2	95	0	3	100	15	73	6	6	100	10	82	4	5	100
Delhi	0	100	0	0	100	8	92	0	0	100	2	98	0	0	100
Goa	2	98	0	0	100	8	92	0	0	100	6	94	0	0	100
Gujarat	1	97	0	1	100	26	70	1	3	100	17	79	1	2	100
Haryana	6	92	1	1	100	35	56	7	2	100	25	68	5	2	100
Himachal Pradesh	1	89	6	3	100	31	59	6	4	100	22	68	6	4	100
Jammu & Kashmir	0	95	2	3	100	40	55	0	5	100	26	69	1	4	100
Jharkhand	3	90	5	2	100	16	80	0	4	100	11	84	2	3	100
Karnataka	6	91	0	2	100	15	80	2	3	100	12	83	2	3	100
Kerala	4	92	0	4	100	21	71	2	7	100	15	78	1	6	100
Madhya Pradesh	5	92	2	1	100	29	69	2	1	100	20	78	2	1	100
Maharashtra	6	90	1	3	100	18	74	3	5	100	14	79	2	4	100
Manipur	12	70	7	11	100	8	86	4	2	100	10	78	5	7	100
Meghalaya	16	77	7	0	100	28	57	15	0	100	23	66	12	0	100
Mizoram	0	100	0	0	100	34	65	0	0	100	23	77	0	0	100
Nagaland	1	95	0	4	100	14	82	0	4	100	7	88	0	4	100
Odisha	6	91	0	3	100	17	71	3	9	100	12	79	2	6	100
Punjab	5	90	3	3	100	26	70	3	2	100	18	77	3	2	100
Rajasthan	1	91	2	7	100	22	71	2	5	100	14	78	2	6	100
Sikkim	0	99	0	0	100	11	74	0	15	100	6	86	0	8	100
Tamil Nadu	2	97	0	1	100	17	77	3	2	100	12	84	2	2	100
Telangana	1	98	0	0	100	16	68	8	8	100	11	79	5	5	100
Tripura	5	94	0	1	100	19	75	0	6	100	14	82	0	4	100
Uttarakhand	0	88	11	0	100	25	73	2	0	100	18	77	4	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	1	91	1	6	100	29	64	3	4	100	19	74	2	5	100
West Bengal	3	90	2	5	100	15	78	2	5	100	10	82	2	5	100
A & N Islands	0	97	0	3	100	5	92	0	3	100	3	94	0	3	100
Chandigarh	0	100	0	0	100	2	98	0	0	100	1	99	0	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	63	0	0	100	27	73	0	0	100	32	68	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	3	97	0	0	100	51	40	8	1	100	35	59	5	0	100
Lakshadweep	0	93	0	7	100	22	69	0	9	100	17	74	0	9	100
Puducherry	0	90	0	10	100	0	99	0	0	100	0	95	0	5	100
All-India	4	92	1	3	100	21	72	3	5	100	15	79	2	4	100

Source: NSS 75th Round, (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.6 (d): Percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons financially supporting the aged person for each State/UT, 2017-18

Urban

State/UT/all-India	percentage distribution of economically dependent aged persons financially supported by														
	Male					Female					Person				
	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all	spouse	own children	grand-children	others	all
Andhra Pradesh	2	96	1	1	100	13	76	2	8	100	10	82	2	6	100
Arunachal Pradesh	1	92	0	7	100	6	89	5	0	100	4	90	3	3	100
Assam	6	80	0	14	100	16	74	0	10	100	13	76	0	11	100
Bihar	0	99	0	0	100	8	86	2	4	100	5	91	1	3	100
Chhattisgarh	19	80	0	0	100	22	75	0	3	100	21	77	0	2	100
Delhi	0	96	1	2	100	28	70	1	1	100	20	78	1	2	100
Goa	1	99	0	0	100	10	88	0	1	100	6	93	0	1	100
Gujarat	5	92	0	3	100	27	69	1	3	100	20	77	1	3	100
Haryana	2	91	2	4	100	30	65	4	1	100	20	74	3	2	100
Himachal Pradesh	1	66	25	8	100	31	63	4	1	100	27	64	7	2	100
Jammu & Kashmir	2	96	0	2	100	25	66	6	4	100	18	75	4	3	100
Jharkhand	6	86	6	2	100	30	63	1	7	100	21	71	2	5	100
Karnataka	1	87	2	10	100	21	71	5	3	100	15	76	4	5	100
Kerala	1	93	0	6	100	20	74	1	5	100	14	80	1	5	100
Madhya Pradesh	4	93	0	3	100	28	68	1	2	100	21	76	1	3	100
Maharashtra	4	89	2	5	100	22	72	2	4	100	17	77	2	4	100
Manipur	3	93	0	3	100	20	74	0	6	100	13	82	0	5	100
Meghalaya	3	97	0	0	100	16	83	0	0	100	13	86	0	0	100
Mizoram	0	91	1	7	100	22	71	1	5	100	15	79	1	6	100
Nagaland	0	100	0	0	100	11	87	0	1	100	5	94	0	1	100
Odisha	1	94	2	3	100	17	78	0	5	100	11	84	1	4	100
Punjab	5	92	1	2	100	31	68	0	0	100	23	76	0	1	100
Rajasthan	4	96	0	0	100	35	61	2	3	100	27	70	1	2	100
Sikkim	0	97	0	3	100	2	98	0	0	100	1	98	0	1	100
Tamil Nadu	4	90	0	6	100	25	67	4	4	100	20	73	3	4	100
Telangana	0	100	0	0	100	17	80	0	3	100	10	88	0	2	100
Tripura	2	97	0	1	100	33	61	0	6	100	24	72	0	4	100
Uttarakhand	0	100	0	0	100	11	52	7	30	100	8	65	5	22	100
Uttar Pradesh	8	89	1	3	100	29	68	1	3	100	23	73	1	3	100
West Bengal	5	89	0	6	100	27	65	1	8	100	20	72	1	7	100
A & N Islands	0	96	0	3	100	42	57	0	1	100	31	67	0	2	100
Chandigarh	0	91	2	8	100	37	52	0	11	100	28	61	0	10	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	72	0	28	100	7	49	12	32	100	5	55	9	31	100
Daman & Diu	0	100	0	0	100	15	85	0	0	100	8	92	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	0	49	0	51	100	7	63	17	13	100	6	60	14	20	100
Puducherry	1	99	0	0	100	6	93	1	0	100	4	96	0	0	100
All-India	4	91	1	4	100	24	70	2	4	100	18	76	2	4	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants

Year	Population sub-group		Number of dependants					Total
			Nil	1	2	3 to 5	6 or more	
2004	Rural	Male	7	32	23	25	13	100
		Female	32	18	37	10	4	100
		Person	12	29	26	22	11	100
	Urban	Male	8	40	26	21	6	100
		Female	34	15	42	8	2	100
		Person	15	34	30	18	5	100
2017-18	Rural	Male	10	48	15	20	7	100
		Female	50	20	12	13	5	100
		Person	17	43	14	18	7	100
	Urban	Male	13	53	14	14	6	100
		Female	62	21	8	6	3	100
		Person	21	48	13	13	5	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged; NSS 75th Round, (July 2017 - June 2018): Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.8(a): Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants for each State/UT, 2004

State/UT	Rural																	
	aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants					
	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)
	Male						Female						Person					
Andhra Pradesh	10	41	24	5	3	100	37	21	37	6	4	100	16	36	27	5	3	100
Arunachal Pradesh	0	9	35	1	4	100	0	30	17	3	2	100	0	14	31	1	3	100
Assam	3	23	17	3	2	100	23	26	40	5	5	100	5	23	19	3	2	100
Bihar	4	23	26	3	3	100	20	11	48	3	5	100	7	20	30	3	3	100
Chhattisgarh	11	22	25	3	3	100	16	21	42	4	5	100	13	21	32	3	4	100
Delhi	32	33	35	7	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	32	33	35	7	4	100
Goa	29	55	10	8	2	100	48	4	48	5	5	100	34	41	21	8	3	100
Gujarat	22	37	16	6	2	100	67	24	8	9	2	100	31	35	14	7	2	100
Haryana	6	28	27	3	3	100	44	3	45	5	5	100	15	22	31	4	4	100
Himachal Pradesh	7	37	27	4	3	100	36	4	54	4	6	100	15	29	34	4	4	100
Jammu & Kashmir	10	32	28	4	3	100	67	4	13	7	2	100	16	29	27	4	3	100
Jharkhand	3	31	23	3	3	100	22	13	27	3	3	100	7	28	24	3	3	100
Karnataka	10	35	16	4	2	100	58	11	19	7	3	100	19	30	16	5	2	100
Kerala	2	45	33	5	4	100	30	14	50	4	5	100	10	37	38	5	4	100
Madhya Pradesh	11	36	14	5	2	100	48	17	26	7	3	100	19	32	16	5	2	100
Maharashtra	9	38	30	5	3	100	32	16	42	5	5	100	15	32	33	5	4	100
Manipur	0	18	32	2	3	100	6	23	23	3	3	100	1	19	30	2	3	100
Meghalaya	2	13	42	2	4	100	5	18	57	2	6	100	2	14	46	2	5	100
Mizoram	0	28	16	3	2	100	0	45	14	5	2	100	0	30	16	3	2	100
Nagaland	0	16	39	2	4	100	0	0	98	0	10	100	0	14	48	1	5	100
Odisha	5	34	26	4	3	100	11	30	51	4	5	100	6	33	29	4	3	100
Punjab	3	29	40	3	4	100	20	12	68	3	7	100	6	26	45	3	5	100
Rajasthan	8	40	13	5	2	100	40	21	16	6	2	100	14	36	13	5	2	100
Sikkim	3	10	33	1	3	100	0	6	68	1	7	100	3	10	38	1	4	100
Tamil Nadu	7	42	25	5	3	100	46	29	21	7	3	100	18	38	24	6	3	100
Tripura	2	17	27	2	3	100	30	34	37	6	4	100	6	19	28	3	3	100
Uttarakhand	7	22	14	3	2	100	34	12	38	5	4	100	16	18	22	3	3	100
Uttar Pradesh	3	26	24	3	3	100	13	14	46	3	5	100	5	24	28	3	3	100
West Bengal	4	24	23	3	3	100	24	26	45	5	5	100	6	24	25	3	3	100
A & N Islands	0	21	38	2	4	100	0	23	64	2	7	100	0	22	44	2	5	100
Chandigarh	15	73	4	9	1	100	11	89	0	10	1	100	14	76	3	9	1	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	23	77	2	8	100	33	67	0	10	1	100	9	35	56	4	6	100
Daman & Diu	10	15	0	3	0	100	100	0	0	10	1	100	58	7	0	6	1	100
Lakshadweep	3	8	0	1	0	100	34	0	27	3	3	100	16	5	12	2	1	100
Puducherry	17	46	0	6	1	100	50	50	0	10	1	100	30	48	0	8	1	100
All	7	32	23	4	3	100	32	18	37	5	4	100	12	29	26	4	3	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged

Table 4.8(b): Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants for each State/UT, 2004

State/UT	Urban																	
	aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants					
	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)
	Male						Female						Person					
Andhra Pradesh	7	50	20	6	3	100	29	14	55	4	6	100	14	38	32	5	4	100
Arunachal Pradesh	0	39	48	4	5	100	0	19	58	2	6	100	0	34	50	3	5	100
Assam	0	23	25	2	3	100	0	30	31	3	3	100	0	25	27	2	3	100
Bihar	7	21	20	3	2	100	19	35	24	5	3	100	9	24	21	3	2	100
Chhattisgarh	16	12	38	3	4	100	30	13	44	4	5	100	20	12	40	3	4	100
Delhi	7	54	29	6	4	100	16	30	47	5	5	100	9	49	33	6	4	100
Goa	0	32	7	3	1	100	60	0	0	6	1	100	6	29	6	4	1	100
Gujarat	9	43	29	5	3	100	45	8	36	5	4	100	16	36	30	5	4	100
Haryana	4	51	28	6	3	100	29	11	61	4	6	100	12	38	39	5	4	100
Himachal Pradesh	10	44	34	5	4	100	58	15	27	7	3	100	25	35	31	6	4	100
Jammu & Kashmir	12	29	26	4	3	100	52	15	25	7	3	100	17	27	26	4	3	100
Jharkhand	1	20	37	2	4	100	4	26	59	3	6	100	2	21	41	2	4	100
Karnataka	9	37	22	5	3	100	29	18	40	5	5	100	13	34	26	5	3	100
Kerala	8	45	29	5	3	100	34	14	49	5	5	100	16	35	35	5	4	100
Madhya Pradesh	9	50	15	6	2	100	44	6	48	5	5	100	17	40	23	6	3	100
Maharashtra	10	49	27	6	3	100	46	11	39	6	4	100	20	39	30	6	4	100
Manipur	2	15	18	2	2	100	6	21	52	3	5	100	3	16	24	2	3	100
Meghalaya	0	55	29	6	3	100	7	5	87	1	9	100	2	44	42	5	5	100
Mizoram	0	24	27	2	3	100	0	27	31	3	3	100	0	24	28	2	3	100
Nagaland	0	13	13	1	1	100	0	0	90	0	9	100	0	13	17	1	2	100
Odisha	0	37	20	4	2	100	7	34	57	4	6	100	1	36	24	4	3	100
Punjab	17	39	23	6	3	100	28	20	32	5	4	100	19	35	25	5	3	100
Rajasthan	18	35	17	5	2	100	52	11	18	6	2	100	24	30	18	5	2	100
Sikkim	0	27	27	3	3	100	0	0	100	0	10	100	0	20	45	2	5	100
Tamil Nadu	14	37	27	5	3	100	55	13	26	7	3	100	25	30	27	6	3	100
Tripura	10	43	15	5	2	100	20	22	53	4	6	100	13	36	27	5	3	100
Uttarakhand	3	49	27	5	3	100	10	18	23	3	3	100	5	42	26	5	3	100
Uttar Pradesh	1	35	27	4	3	100	4	19	56	2	6	100	2	32	33	3	4	100
West Bengal	9	29	30	4	3	100	28	16	42	4	5	100	13	26	32	4	4	100
A & N Islands	0	39	13	4	2	100	0	16	51	2	5	100	0	35	19	4	2	100
Chandigarh	14	34	40	5	4	100	31	16	49	5	5	100	18	29	42	5	5	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	38	36	4	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	38	36	4	4	100
Daman & Diu	6	7	0	1	0	100	100	0	0	10	1	100	29	6	0	4	0	100
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Puducherry	14	43	23	6	3	100	62	0	38	6	4	100	27	31	27	6	3	100
All	8	40	26	5	3	100	34	15	42	5	5	100	15	34	30	5	3	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged

Table 4.8(c): Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants for each State/UT, 2017-18

State/UT	Rural																	
	aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants					
	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)
	Male						Female						Person					
Andhra Pradesh	18	52	15	9	6	100	57	30	2	12	0	100	28	46	11	10	4	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5	29	16	29	21	100	8	41	33	15	2	100	6	32	21	25	16	100
Assam	10	43	18	23	6	100	35	11	27	28	0	100	15	37	20	24	5	100
Bihar	3	33	14	41	9	100	4	4	0	85	7	100	3	31	13	44	9	100
Chhattisgarh	19	39	10	20	12	100	48	7	7	3	35	100	26	31	9	16	18	100
Delhi	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Goa	0	54	37	9	0	100	0	85	15	0	0	100	0	55	36	9	0	100
Gujarat	9	73	8	9	1	100	49	21	16	14	0	100	17	63	10	10	1	100
Haryana	11	67	6	15	1	100	55	3	2	40	0	100	15	61	5	17	1	100
Himachal Pradesh	21	59	7	9	5	100	45	31	1	23	0	100	27	52	5	12	4	100
Jammu & Kashmir	2	71	8	16	3	100	85	9	4	2	0	100	6	68	8	15	3	100
Jharkhand	6	53	10	19	13	100	28	23	29	10	10	100	10	47	13	17	13	100
Karnataka	14	54	5	19	8	100	41	40	13	4	2	100	19	51	7	16	7	100
Kerala	14	64	11	11	0	100	68	22	1	8	0	100	22	58	10	11	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	9	46	16	23	6	100	39	31	15	13	2	100	13	44	16	22	5	100
Maharashtra	14	50	18	13	5	100	48	23	16	9	4	100	23	43	17	12	5	100
Manipur	0	6	20	73	0	100	1	0	36	62	0	100	0	5	25	70	0	100
Meghalaya	6	47	24	22	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	6	47	25	22	0	100
Mizoram	1	24	21	51	4	100	33	18	24	25	0	100	11	22	22	43	2	100
Nagaland	20	2	20	54	3	100	0	18	2	18	62	100	19	3	19	53	6	100
Odisha	11	49	23	15	2	100	72	7	17	4	0	100	22	42	22	13	1	100
Punjab	15	45	12	24	4	100	81	12	0	7	0	100	20	43	11	23	3	100
Rajasthan	11	52	11	19	7	100	37	30	2	30	0	100	15	49	10	20	6	100
Sikkim	48	7	7	38	1	100	52	11	33	5	0	100	48	8	13	30	0	100
Tamil Nadu	10	55	17	15	2	100	74	15	9	1	0	100	24	47	16	12	1	100
Telangana	13	48	7	14	18	100	43	4	4	0	49	100	23	34	6	9	28	100
Tripura	2	40	14	41	3	100	80	11	7	2	0	100	11	37	13	37	2	100
Uttarakhand	5	44	16	30	6	100	75	17	6	2	0	100	12	41	15	27	5	100
Uttar Pradesh	8	26	18	27	21	100	48	19	19	11	4	100	13	25	18	25	18	100
West Bengal	8	54	16	20	2	100	44	9	27	20	0	100	11	50	17	20	2	100
A & N Islands	26	47	1	26	0	100	54	40	2	4	0	100	37	44	2	17	0	100
Chandigarh	0	7	6	86	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	97	0	0	3	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	98	2	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	99	1	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	54	0	0	46	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	46	100
Lakshadweep	0	28	36	1	34	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	36	1	34	100
Puducherry	0	93	5	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	5	0	1	100
All	10	48	15	20	7	100	50	20	12	13	5	100	17	43	14	18	7	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.8(d): Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants for each State/UT, 2017-18

State/UT/all India	aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants						aged person with number of dependants					
	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)	0	1	2	3-5	6 and more	all (incl. n.r.)
	Male						Female						Person					
Andhra Pradesh	14	60	10	15	0	100	64	35	0	0	1	100	26	54	8	11	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	31	23	0	45	1	100	0	56	0	44	0	100	24	30	0	45	1	100
Assam	8	36	4	41	11	100	70	8	20	2	0	100	20	31	7	34	9	100
Bihar	21	31	15	28	4	100	78	17	0	5	0	100	29	29	13	25	4	100
Chhattisgarh	20	33	23	16	7	100	62	6	2	25	5	100	27	29	19	18	7	100
Delhi	27	39	7	12	15	100	29	28	1	3	40	100	27	38	7	11	17	100
Goa	2	43	33	22	0	100	0	83	17	0	0	100	2	45	32	21	0	100
Gujarat	7	62	14	14	4	100	20	48	9	7	16	100	8	60	13	13	5	100
Haryana	28	57	8	6	1	100	74	22	3	1	0	100	42	46	7	5	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	20	53	10	17	0	100	94	2	0	4	0	100	32	45	8	15	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	9	44	27	18	2	100	48	42	10	0	0	100	10	44	26	17	2	100
Jharkhand	3	28	25	36	7	100	25	7	19	48	1	100	5	27	25	36	7	100
Karnataka	15	55	16	13	0	100	61	12	3	15	10	100	21	50	15	13	1	100
Kerala	8	66	17	9	1	100	61	22	3	14	0	100	20	56	14	10	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	15	50	17	15	3	100	69	3	15	1	12	100	24	42	17	13	5	100
Maharashtra	19	59	7	12	2	100	49	40	8	2	1	100	23	56	8	11	2	100
Manipur	11	19	7	54	8	100	5	32	33	29	1	100	10	23	14	48	6	100
Meghalaya	28	36	13	21	2	100	60	0	37	1	1	100	43	19	24	12	1	100
Mizoram	12	28	14	45	1	100	21	20	1	57	0	100	16	25	9	50	0	100
Nagaland	16	6	56	18	4	100	8	23	0	69	0	100	15	7	54	20	4	100
Odisha	5	52	22	15	6	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	17	46	20	13	5	100
Punjab	12	66	7	15	1	100	77	20	0	4	0	100	15	63	7	14	1	100
Rajasthan	16	63	3	11	7	100	63	28	7	1	0	100	23	58	4	9	6	100
Sikkim	23	0	68	9	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	68	9	0	100
Tamil Nadu	9	51	8	10	22	100	70	15	10	5	0	100	23	43	8	9	17	100
Telangana	4	39	35	20	1	100	67	28	2	3	0	100	6	39	34	20	1	100
Tripura	9	49	19	22	0	100	68	29	2	1	1	100	20	45	16	18	0	100
Uttarakhand	21	46	4	29	0	100	89	5	5	1	0	100	24	44	4	28	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	9	37	17	27	9	100	36	29	14	20	1	100	12	36	17	27	8	100
West Bengal	8	61	24	6	1	100	79	8	11	1	0	100	23	50	21	5	1	100
A & N Islands	1	48	8	29	15	100	52	18	0	30	0	100	23	35	5	29	8	100
Chandigarh	23	63	4	9	0	100	17	83	0	0	0	100	22	65	4	8	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	18	36	39	7	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	19	35	38	7	0	100
Puducherry	3	81	14	3	0	100	32	36	2	30	0	100	16	61	8	15	0	100
All	13	53	14	14	6	100	62	21	8	6	3	100	21	48	13	13	5	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of elderly persons by usual status (ps+ss)

Place of residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)					
		60-64			65 and above		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
2011-12							
Rural	Male	82.8	0.0	17.8	53.4	0.0	46.6
	Female	31.8	0.0	68.2	14.1	0.0	85.9
	Person	56.7	0.0	43.3	33.9	0.0	66.1
Urban	Male	49.4	0.0	50.6	28.6	0.0	71.4
	Female	11.5	0.0	88.5	5.4	0.0	94.6
	Person	29.9	0.0	70.1	16.8	0.0	83.2
Rural + Urban	Male	73.3	0.0	26.6	46.3	0.0	53.7
	Female	26.2	0.0	73.8	11.5	0.0	88.5
	Person	49.3	0.0	50.6	28.9	0.0	71.1
2018-19							
Rural	Male	71.8	0.1	28.2	37.3	0.2	62.5
	Female	21.2	0.0	78.8	9.9	0.0	90.1
	Person	45.6	0.0	54.3	24.3	0.1	75.6
Urban	Male	51.1	0.3	48.6	23.1	0.2	76.6
	Female	10.0	0.0	89.9	5.9	0.0	94.3
	Person	29.8	0.2	70.0	14.3	0.1	85.6
Rural + Urban	Male	65.5	0.1	34.3	33.1	0.2	66.8
	Female	17.8	0.0	82.1	8.5	0.0	91.5
	Person	40.9	0.1	59.1	21.2	0.1	78.8

Source: Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment of India - 2011-12, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)- 2018-19



Chapter 5

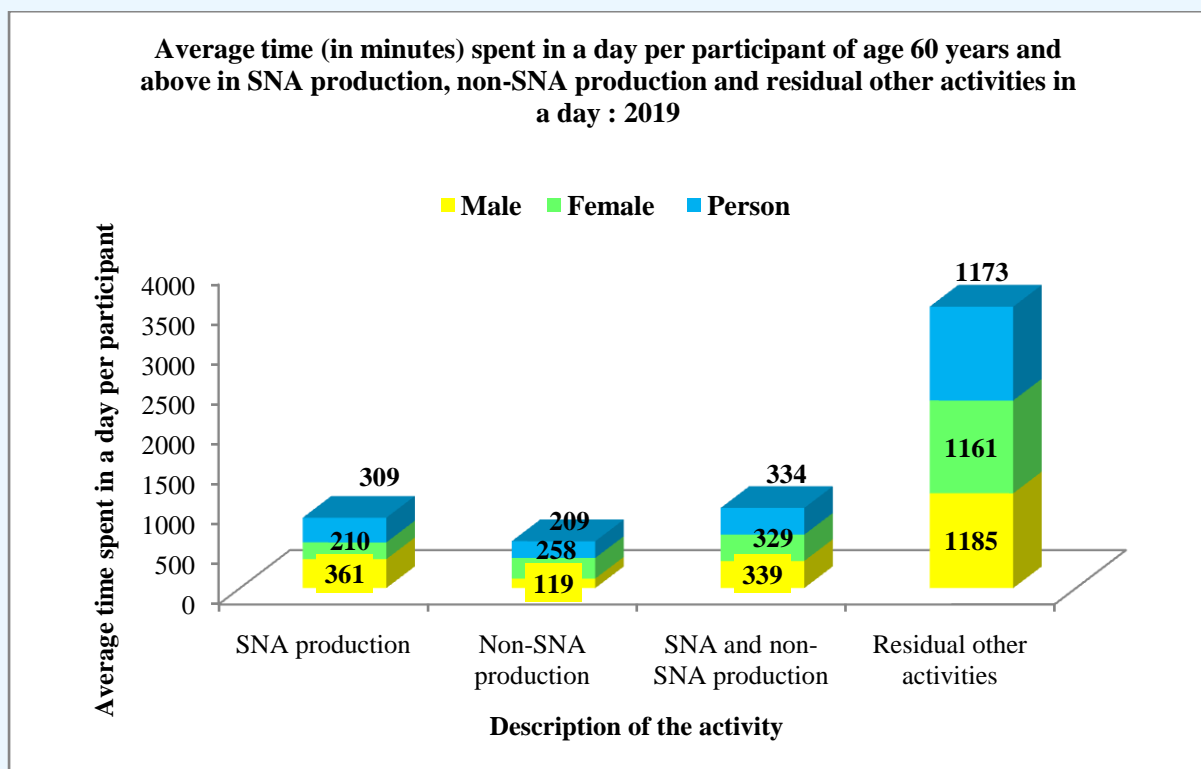
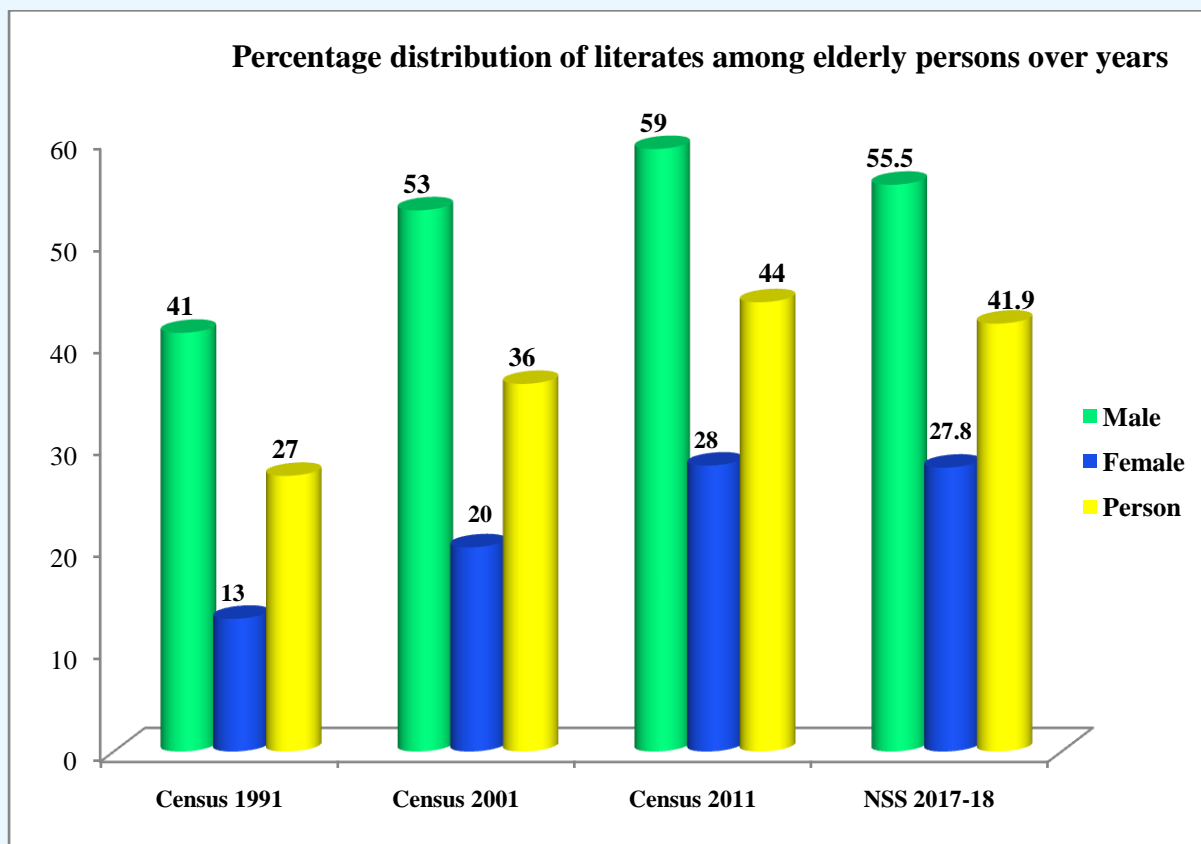
Health and Social Status

Highlights

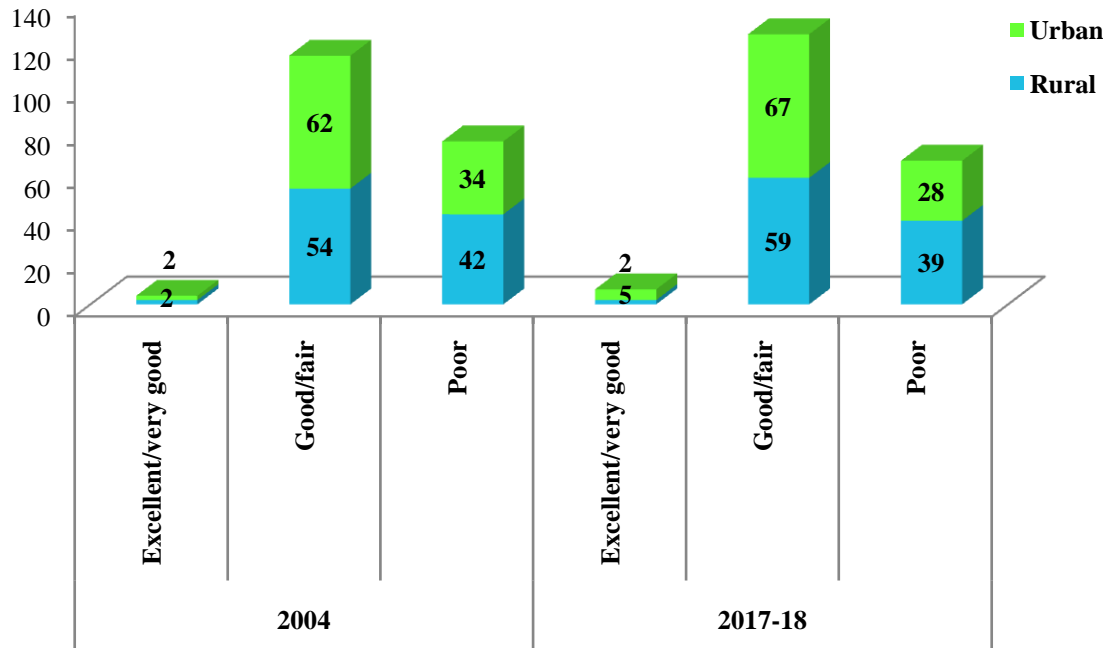
- Literacy levels among elderly males and females have improved over time in both rural and urban areas. However, huge gender gap has been observed in literacy rates. As per Population Census 2011, the literacy rate among elderly females (28%) is less than half of the literacy rate among elderly males (59%). The position in urban areas is expectedly better vis-à-vis that in rural areas. (**Table 5.1**)
- The general education level of aged persons in urban areas is significantly better than that observed in rural areas. Similarly, males are placed at a better level than females in their general education level. Percentage of aged persons with education level secondary and above has increased in 2017-18 vis-à-vis 2011. (**Table 5.2**)
- It is evident from the table that the average number of years in formal education among persons aged 60 years & above is the highest in Chandigarh (12.7 years) followed by Delhi (10.7 years). This number is the lowest in Sikkim (6.2 years) followed by Mizoram (6.3 years) and Daman & Diu (6.5 years). (**Table 5.3**)
- The States/UTs of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chandigarh have exceeded all India average in number of years in formal education among persons aged 60 years and above in both rural and urban areas. (**Table 5.3**)
- Among the aged persons with illness, the proportion of aged persons with good or fair health, on their own perception, has shown increase in 2017-18 vis-à-vis 2004. (**Table 5.4**)
- Among the aged persons without illness, the proportion of aged persons against their current state of health as good or fair, based on their own perception, is same for men and women for the year 2017-18. (**Table 5.5(a), 5.5(b) and 5.5(c)**)
- Among the elderly persons it is observed that despite illness more men seemed to be feeling that they had a good or fair health condition as compared to the women in 2017-18. (**Table 5.5(a) and 5.5(b)**)
- The proportion of physically mobile elderly persons in the age-group 60 – 64 years is same in 2004 and 2017-18 in both rural and urban areas. With the increase of age, the proportion of physical mobility of elderly persons has shown decreasing trend. (**Table 5.6**)

- The percentage of female elderly persons (60 years and above) staying in the other's houses is more than double vis-à-vis male elderly persons. Also, the percentage of female elderly persons living alone not as an inmate of old age home is also much higher as compared to male elderly persons. (**Table 5.9(a) and 5.9(b)**)
- The proportion of persons that responded as ailing (PPRA) in a 15-day period among persons aged 60 years & above has been observed highest in Kerala (62.5%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (55.7%), Lakshadweep (54.6%) and West Bengal (47.9%). The PPRA is lowest in Meghalaya (1.2%) followed by Tripura (4.6%) and Arunachal Pradesh (5.1%). (**Table 5.10**)
- The percentage of female persons of age group 60 years and above participating in unpaid domestic services for household members is more than double as compared to males in rural as well as urban areas. Similarly, in the same age group, the proportion of females participating in employment & related activities is much less as compared to males in both rural and urban area. (**Table 5.13**)
- On an average, time spent by females of age group 60 years and above in unpaid domestic services for household members is 245 minutes as compared to males (112 minutes) on the same activity. (**Table 5.13**)
- Under the “self-care and maintenance activities”, majority of time spent in a day per person by both males and females of age group 60 years and above is “sleep and related activities” followed by “eating and drinking activities”. (**Table 5.15**)
- Under the “Traveling activities”, majority of time spent in a day per person by both males and females of age group 60 years and above is for “travelling and commuting for employment”. (**Table 5.17**)
- The most prevalent disability among elderly persons is locomotor disability followed by hearing disability and visual disability. (**Table 5.20**)
- Percentage of elderly disabled persons is slightly higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas in the broad type of disabilities of blindness, low vision, visual disability and hearing disability. (**Table 5.21**)
- More than 50% of elderly persons suffering from disability (other than mental illness) have taken the treatment from consulting doctors. (**Table 5.22**)
- The highest crime rate per lakh population against the senior citizens (60 years and above) has been found in the Delhi (93.8) followed by Gujarat (85.4), Chandigarh (74.5), Madhya Pradesh (73.2) and Chhattisgarh (67.3) whereas UTs

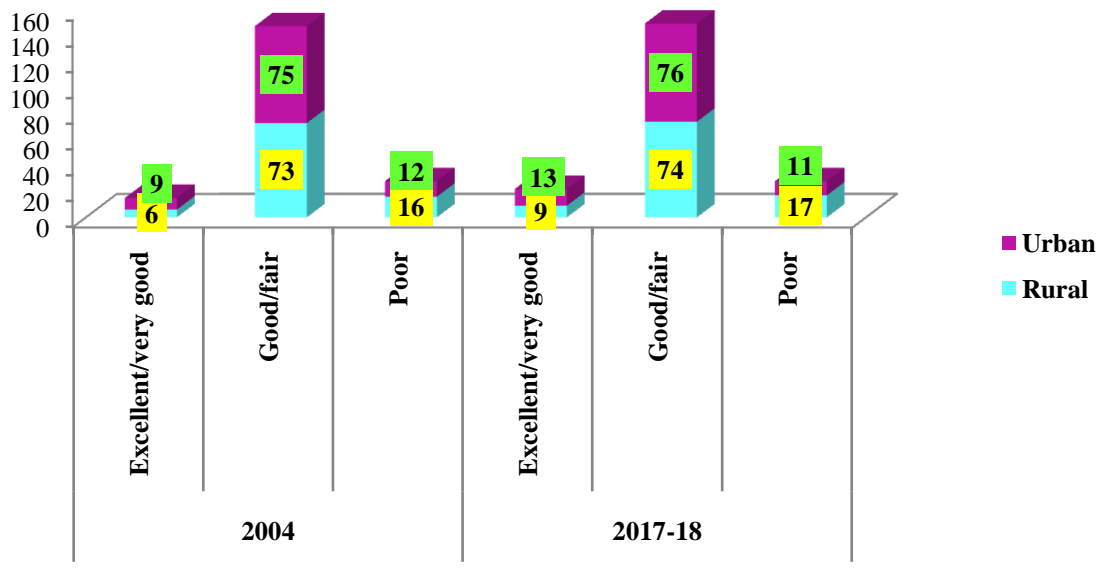
of Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry have reported no crime against the senior citizens. Similarly, the States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand have reported less than one crime against the senior citizens. (Table 5.23)



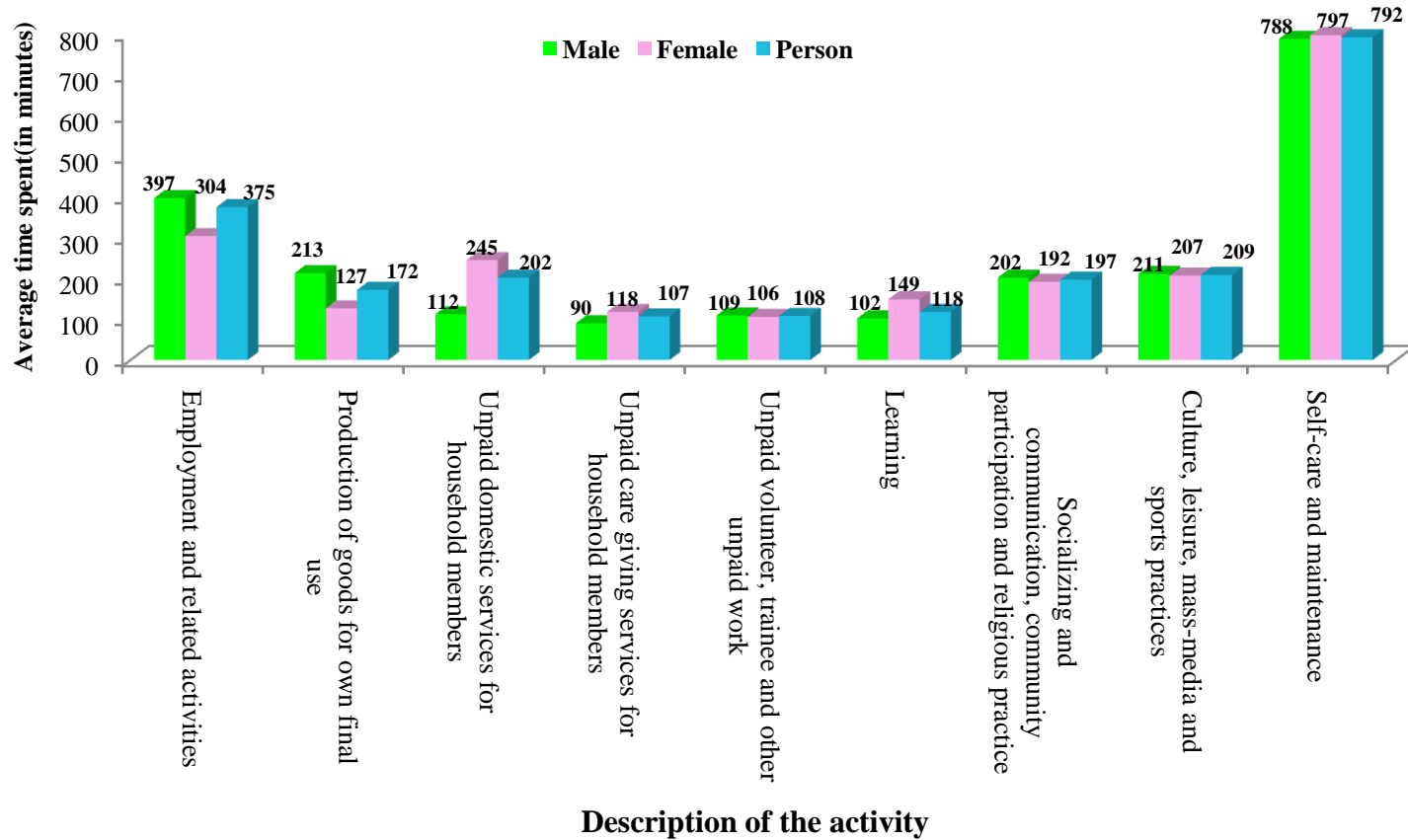
Percentage distribution of aged persons by own perception about current state of health *with chronic illness*



Percentage distribution of aged persons by own perception about current state of health *without chronic illness*



Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant of 60 years and above in different activities :2019



Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person (age 60 years and above) in self-care and maintenance activities: 2019

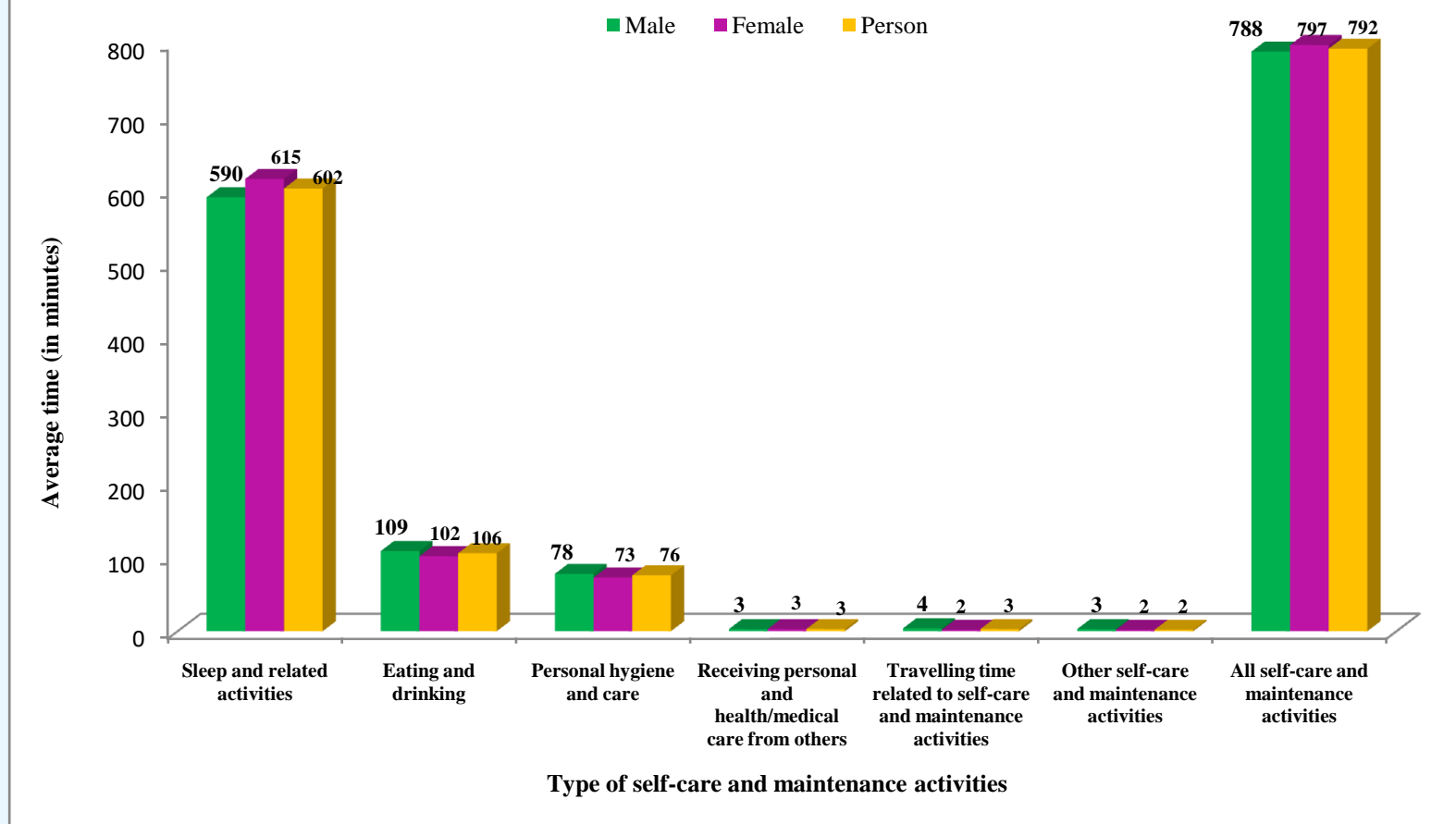


Table 5.1: Percentage of literates among elderly persons over years

Place of residence	Sex	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011	NSS 2017-18
Rural	Male	34	45	51	45.6
	Female	8	13	18	17.0
	Person	21	29	34	31.6
Urban	Male	66	75	80	79.5
	Female	31	42	53	53.1
	Person	49	58	66	66.0
Rural + Urban	Male	41	53	59	55.5
	Female	13	20	28	27.8
	Person	27	36	44	41.9

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India; NSS 75th Round (July 2017-June 2018): Household Social Consumption on Education in India.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of persons of aged 60 years and above by levels of education

S. No.	General Educational Level	2004					2011					2017-18				
		Total			Rural	Urban	Total			Rural	Urban	Total			Rural	Urban
		Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female			Person	Male	Female		
1	Not Literate	65.8	50.3	81.3	73.7	41.2	56.5	40.9	71.5	65.8	34.0	58.1	44.5	72.2	68.4	34.0
2	Literate without any Schooling											1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
3	Literate without formal Schooling (through NFEC, TLC/AEC, others)	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	Literate through formal schooling	32.1	47.3	17.5	24.8	56.1	39.3	54.4	24.8	30.3	61.0	40.5	53.8	26.7	30.2	64.3
4(i)	Below Primary	8.8	12.0	5.6	8.4	10.1	8.8	10.8	6.9	8.8	9.0	8.2	9.3	7.2	8.4	7.8
4(ii)	Primary	9.1	12.6	5.5	8.1	12.0	11.4	14.7	8.3	10.3	14.2	9.9	12.4	7.2	8.9	12.0
4(iii)	Upper Primary/Middle	5.5	8.6	3.0	4.4	10.3	5.5	7.8	3.2	4.5	7.9	6.6	9.1	4.0	5.5	9.1
4(iv)	Secondary	4.4	7.1	1.7	2.5	10.3	5.4	8.4	2.5	3.5	9.9	7.0	9.9	4.1	4.1	13.8
4(v)	Higher Secondary	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	3.4	3.4	5.1	1.7	1.7	7.3	3.5	5.0	1.8	1.7	7.6
4(vi)	Diploma/Certificate course (up to secondary)											0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
4(vii)	Diploma/Certificate course (higher secondary)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
4(viii)	Diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)											0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
4(ix)	Graduate	2.0	3.2	0.7	0.5	6.5						4.0	6.1	1.8	1.2	10.6
4(x)	Post Graduate and above	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	4.2	6.7	1.8	1.3	11.2	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.3	3.1

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged; Population Census, 2011; NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018): Household Social Consumption on Education in India.

Table 5.3: State/UT-wise Average number of years in formal education –Aged 60 years and above

S. No.	State/UTs	Total			Rural	Urban
		Person	Male	Female		
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.6	7.9	6.9	6.5	8.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.4	7.7	6.8	6.9	9.8
3	Assam	7.6	7.8	6.9	6.8	10.1
4	Bihar	8.2	8.3	7.5	7.6	10.6
5	Chhattisgarh	7.1	7.4	6.1	5.4	9.9
6	Delhi	10.7	11.1	10.0	6.4	10.7
7	Goa	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.0	9.2
8	Gujarat	8.1	8.3	7.7	6.9	8.8
9	Haryana	9.7	10.3	8.4	8.6	10.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.4	8.8	7.4	7.9	12.0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.4	10.1
12	Jharkhand	8.5	8.7	7.3	7.2	10.1
13	Karnataka	8.0	8.3	7.3	5.6	10.2
14	Kerala	7.8	8.6	7.0	7.2	8.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	8.5	8.8	7.8	6.6	10.2
16	Maharashtra	8.6	8.8	8.1	6.4	10.4
17	Manipur	9.4	9.9	8.3	8.3	10.5
18	Meghalaya	7.0	7.3	6.6	5.8	10.2
19	Mizoram	6.3	6.7	6.0	5.7	7.1
20	Nagaland	7.3	7.6	6.5	6.7	8.7
21	Odisha	6.6	7.0	5.7	5.8	8.8
22	Punjab	8.2	8.4	7.9	6.8	9.5
23	Rajasthan	8.8	8.9	8.5	7.6	10.2
24	Sikkim	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.4	8.6
25	Tamil Nadu	7.7	8.4	6.6	6.7	8.3
26	Telangana	8.3	8.7	6.6	7.4	8.6
27	Tripura	7.0	7.2	6.5	5.2	9.4
28	Uttarakhand	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.7	11.1
29	Uttar Pradesh	8.9	9.3	7.8	7.9	10.7
30	West Bengal	8.7	9.1	8.0	7.1	10.4
31	A & N Islands	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.5	9.1
32	Chandigarh	12.7	13.8	11.3	7.5	12.7
33	Dadra& Nagar Haveli	9.2	9.2	5.0	7.0	10.0
34	Daman & Diu	6.5	7.9	4.2	3.9	8.0
35	Lakshadweep	7.4	9.1	4.4	4.2	8.0
36	Puducherry	8.9	9.2	8.5	6.8	9.6
	India	8.3	8.7	7.5	7.0	9.7

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017-June 2018): Household Social Consumption on Education in India

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of aged persons by own perception about current state of health- All India

Characteristics	Percentage distribution of aged persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2004						
<i>Percentage of aged persons reporting illness</i>						
all-India	29	29	29	36	39	38
<i>Own perception about current state of health with chronic illness</i>						
Excellent/very good	2	1	2	3	2	2
Good/fair	57	51	54	63	61	62
Poor	39	45	42	32	35	34
all	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Own perception about current state of health without chronic illness</i>						
Excellent/very good	8	4	6	11	7	9
Good/fair	73	73	73	75	75	75
Poor	14	18	16	11	14	12
all	100	100	100	100	100	100
2017-18						
<i>Percentage of aged persons reporting illness</i>						
all-India	24	25	25	34	34	34
<i>Own perception about current state of health with chronic illness</i>						
Excellent/very good	2	2	2	7	4	5
Good/fair	62	56	59	67	67	67
Poor	36	43	39	26	29	28
all	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Own perception about current state of health without chronic illness</i>						
Excellent/very good	11	7	9	15	11	13
Good/fair	74	73	74	75	76	76
Poor	15	19	17	9	13	11
all	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged; NSS 75th Round, (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Note: Chronic illness include respiratory, cardiovascular, central nervous, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal, genito-urinary, Skin diseases, Goitre, Elephantiasis, Eye problems/diseases, ENT problems/diseases, Mouth and dental problems, Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional and others

Table 5.5(a): Percentage distribution of aged men with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18

State/UT	Rural										
	% of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellen t/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	49	0	69	30	0	100	5	78	16	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	19	66	15	0	100
Assam	4	0	52	48	0	100	8	74	18	0	100
Bihar	13	1	88	12	0	100	11	66	22	1	100
Chhattisgarh	10	0	69	31	0	100	16	69	15	0	100
Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	94	2	0	100
Goa	28	56	34	10	0	100	17	83	0	0	100
Gujarat	20	0	84	16	0	100	21	69	10	0	100
Haryana	13	3	32	66	0	100	10	81	9	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	26	0	77	23	0	100	10	76	14	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	26	2	69	29	0	100	14	71	16	0	100
Jharkhand	11	0	74	26	0	100	3	82	15	0	100
Karnataka	22	8	72	20	0	100	15	68	18	0	100
Kerala	63	4	66	29	0	100	19	67	14	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	11	1	77	22	0	100	9	79	13	0	100
Maharashtra	18	1	56	42	0	100	17	68	15	0	100
Manipur	2	0	18	82	0	100	23	67	9	0	100
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	79	7	0	100
Mizoram	8	0	8	92	0	100	17	75	9	0	100
Nagaland	1	0	0	100	0	100	21	70	9	0	100
Odisha	23	1	48	52	0	100	5	78	17	0	100
Punjab	29	1	75	24	0	100	14	71	15	0	100
Rajasthan	16	6	49	44	0	100	10	81	8	0	100
Sikkim	18	1	27	72	0	100	7	82	12	0	100
Tamil Nadu	25	1	81	17	0	100	13	80	7	0	100
Telangana	31	1	32	67	0	100	6	76	18	0	100
Tripura	5	0	6	94	0	100	3	58	39	0	100
Uttarakhand	6	0	15	85	0	100	9	88	3	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	20	1	63	36	0	100	8	77	15	0	100
West Bengal	41	4	45	51	0	100	10	66	24	0	100
A & N Islands	21	0	93	7	0	100	3	84	13	0	100
Chandigarh	2	0	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	0	0	0	0	0	95	5	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	21	0	0	100	0	100	6	90	4	0	100
Lakshadweep	17	0	87	13	0	100	0	70	30	0	100
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	89	0	0	100
All	24	2	62	36	0	100	11	74	15	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(a): Percentage distribution of aged men with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18- contd.

State/UT	Urban										
	% of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	67	0	74	25	0	100	16	73	11	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	23	58	19	0	100
Assam	12	2	16	81	0	100	18	66	17	0	100
Bihar	14	42	24	34	0	100	12	77	11	0	100
Chhattisgarh	21	2	80	19	0	100	31	62	7	0	100
Delhi	27	0	37	63	0	100	12	72	17	0	100
Goa	49	2	90	8	0	100	28	71	2	0	100
Gujarat	35	5	90	5	0	100	28	68	3	0	100
Haryana	21	0	62	38	0	100	21	72	7	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	30	0	78	22	0	100	22	76	2	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	18	9	76	16	0	100	19	65	15	0	100
Jharkhand	28	0	54	46	0	100	25	69	6	0	100
Karnataka	31	11	77	12	0	100	23	72	6	0	100
Kerala	59	7	61	33	0	100	10	78	12	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	27	13	76	11	0	100	9	83	8	0	100
Maharashtra	38	8	73	19	0	100	16	77	7	0	100
Manipur	8	0	35	65	0	100	14	66	20	0	100
Meghalaya	4	0	100	0	0	100	1	96	3	0	100
Mizoram	14	0	92	8	0	100	6	93	1	0	100
Nagaland	16	0	0	100	0	100	24	74	2	0	100
Odisha	25	0	78	22	0	100	15	75	10	0	100
Punjab	28	2	66	31	0	100	9	78	13	0	100
Rajasthan	14	2	70	27	0	100	20	72	8	0	100
Sikkim	16	0	0	100	0	100	33	63	4	0	100
Tamil Nadu	22	10	65	24	0	100	11	84	4	0	100
Telangana	42	64	29	7	0	100	14	82	4	0	100
Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	67	16	0	100
Uttarakhand	24	6	5	88	0	100	16	75	9	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	23	1	56	43	0	100	15	73	13	0	100
West Bengal	52	2	67	32	0	100	8	75	17	0	100
A & N Islands	57	37	59	3	0	100	74	24	2	0	100
Chandigarh	30	30	53	17	0	100	32	63	5	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	53	0	81	19	0	100	28	72	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	71	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	44	4	53	44	0	100	53	44	3	0	100
Puducherry	14	5	26	69	0	100	32	66	1	0	100
All	34	7	67	26	0	100	15	75	9	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(a): Percentage distribution of aged men with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18 – Contd.

State/UT	all-India										
	% of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	54	0	71	29	0	100	8	77	15	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	20	65	16	0	100
Assam	5	1	43	56	0	100	9	73	18	0	100
Bihar	13	15	65	20	0	100	11	67	21	1	100
Chhattisgarh	13	1	73	26	0	100	19	68	13	0	100
Delhi	26	0	37	63	0	100	11	72	16	0	100
Goa	39	22	69	9	0	100	22	77	1	0	100
Gujarat	26	3	87	10	0	100	24	69	8	0	100
Haryana	16	1	49	50	0	100	14	78	8	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	26	0	77	23	0	100	11	76	13	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	23	3	71	26	0	100	15	69	16	0	100
Jharkhand	15	0	62	38	0	100	7	79	13	0	100
Karnataka	26	10	75	15	0	100	18	69	13	0	100
Kerala	62	5	64	31	0	100	15	72	13	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	15	7	76	16	0	100	9	80	12	0	100
Maharashtra	26	5	68	27	0	100	16	71	12	0	100
Manipur	4	0	23	77	0	100	20	67	13	0	100
Meghalaya	2	0	100	0	0	100	11	83	6	0	100
Mizoram	11	0	50	50	0	100	11	84	5	0	100
Nagaland	4	0	0	100	0	100	21	71	8	0	100
Odisha	24	1	52	47	0	100	7	77	16	0	100
Punjab	28	1	72	27	0	100	11	74	14	0	100
Rajasthan	15	6	54	41	0	100	13	79	8	0	100
Sikkim	18	1	26	73	0	100	8	81	11	0	100
Tamil Nadu	24	5	74	21	0	100	12	82	6	0	100
Telangana	36	26	31	43	0	100	10	79	11	0	100
Tripura	4	0	6	94	0	100	7	60	32	0	100
Uttarakhand	11	4	8	87	0	100	11	85	4	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	20	1	61	38	0	100	9	76	15	0	100
West Bengal	45	3	55	42	0	100	9	69	22	0	100
A & N Islands	34	23	73	5	0	100	20	69	10	0	100
Chandigarh	30	30	53	17	0	100	32	62	5	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29	0	81	19	0	100	92	8	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	17	0	0	100	0	100	12	85	3	0	100
Lakshadweep	39	4	55	41	0	100	39	51	10	0	100
Puducherry	7	5	26	69	0	100	21	78	1	0	100
All	28	4	64	32	0	100	12	74	13	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(b): Percentage distribution of aged women with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18

State/UT	Rural										
	%of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellen t/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	57	0	54	46	0	100	5	79	16	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	100	0	0	100	12	59	29	0	100
Assam	11	0	13	87	0	100	10	65	25	0	100
Bihar	4	0	34	66	0	100	4	66	28	1	100
Chhattisgarh	21	0	26	74	0	100	1	83	15	0	100
Delhi	1	0	0	100	0	100	0	79	21	0	100
Goa	21	3	85	12	0	100	10	70	20	0	100
Gujarat	22	8	62	30	0	100	17	62	21	0	100
Haryana	18	4	36	60	0	100	4	86	10	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	27	0	63	37	0	100	3	78	19	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	30	0	25	75	0	100	9	70	21	0	100
Jharkhand	15	0	55	45	0	100	6	77	16	0	100
Karnataka	11	2	88	10	0	100	7	72	21	0	100
Kerala	66	2	54	43	0	100	8	77	16	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	56	44	0	100	7	84	9	0	100
Maharashtra	18	5	64	31	0	100	13	71	15	0	100
Manipur	11	0	95	5	0	100	8	75	17	0	100
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	87	2	0	100
Mizoram	2	0	82	18	0	100	7	81	12	0	100
Nagaland	15	0	0	100	0	100	19	79	2	0	100
Odisha	23	2	64	34	0	100	8	72	20	0	100
Punjab	32	0	73	26	0	100	1	86	13	0	100
Rajasthan	9	1	68	31	0	100	5	72	23	0	100
Sikkim	23	0	71	29	0	100	29	62	8	0	100
Tamil Nadu	24	1	71	29	0	100	13	78	8	0	100
Telangana	17	1	67	32	0	100	0	79	21	0	100
Tripura	4	0	0	100	0	100	4	58	38	0	100
Uttarakhand	9	0	62	38	0	100	4	87	9	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	22	0	65	35	0	100	7	71	22	0	100
West Bengal	48	3	38	60	0	100	0	69	30	0	100
A & N Islands	25	1	90	9	0	100	32	52	16	0	100
Chandigarh	2	0	23	77	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	4	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	1	0	100	0	0	100	3	95	1	0	100
Lakshadweep	51	0	18	82	0	100	0	82	18	0	100
Puducherry	35	0	100	0	0	100	67	25	8	0	100
All	25	2	56	43	0	100	7	73	19	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(b): Percentage distribution of aged women with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18 – Contd.

State/UT	Urban										
	% of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	56	3	60	37	0	100	4	88	8	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	45	33	0	100
Assam	5	0	29	71	0	100	10	49	41	0	100
Bihar	14	0	55	45	0	100	2	68	30	0	100
Chhattisgarh	19	1	67	32	0	100	16	72	11	0	100
Delhi	41	0	88	12	0	100	16	67	17	0	100
Goa	37	1	39	60	0	100	25	73	2	0	100
Gujarat	29	2	88	11	0	100	15	74	11	0	100
Haryana	17	1	59	40	0	100	13	80	7	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	43	0	92	8	0	100	21	56	23	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	33	0	42	58	0	100	4	72	25	0	100
Jharkhand	26	0	23	77	0	100	15	69	17	0	100
Karnataka	24	7	78	14	0	100	13	76	11	0	100
Kerala	60	2	68	30	0	100	18	72	10	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	26	17	50	33	0	100	9	83	8	0	100
Maharashtra	38	9	74	18	0	100	13	74	14	0	100
Manipur	3	0	79	21	0	100	8	75	17	0	100
Meghalaya	1	0	100	0	0	100	1	85	14	0	100
Mizoram	11	0	94	6	0	100	8	84	8	0	100
Nagaland	14	0	0	0	0	0	51	46	3	0	100
Odisha	31	13	72	15	0	100	4	85	10	0	100
Punjab	38	0	78	22	0	100	5	75	19	0	100
Rajasthan	23	1	67	32	0	100	16	78	7	0	100
Sikkim	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	27	0	100
Tamil Nadu	16	8	80	12	0	100	10	84	6	0	100
Telangana	21	0	87	13	0	100	7	84	9	0	100
Tripura	7	0	100	0	0	100	17	58	25	0	100
Uttarakhand	19	0	9	91	0	100	5	84	11	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	25	4	56	40	0	100	7	75	18	0	100
West Bengal	55	0	55	44	0	100	2	75	23	0	100
A & N Islands	29	22	57	21	0	100	30	57	13	0	100
Chandigarh	42	0	84	16	0	100	20	72	8	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	0	100	0	0	100	22	78	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	50	35	0	100
Lakshadweep	74	0	52	48	0	100	34	59	7	0	100
Puducherry	23	2	76	23	0	100	66	32	2	0	100
All	34	4	67	29	0	100	11	76	13	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(b): Percentage distribution of aged women with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18 – Contd.

State/UT	all-India										
	% of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	57	1	56	43	0	100	5	81	14	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	100	0	0	100	13	58	29	0	100
Assam	10	0	16	84	0	100	10	62	28	0	100
Bihar	6	0	40	60	0	100	4	67	29	1	100
Chhattisgarh	21	0	34	65	0	100	5	81	14	0	100
Delhi	40	0	88	12	0	100	16	67	17	0	100
Goa	28	2	58	40	0	100	16	71	13	0	100
Gujarat	24	5	73	22	0	100	16	66	18	0	100
Haryana	17	2	48	50	0	100	8	84	9	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	29	0	65	35	0	100	5	76	19	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	31	0	31	69	0	100	8	70	22	0	100
Jharkhand	18	0	43	57	0	100	8	75	17	0	100
Karnataka	16	5	82	13	0	100	9	73	18	0	100
Kerala	63	2	60	38	0	100	12	75	13	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	16	10	53	38	0	100	7	84	9	0	100
Maharashtra	27	8	70	22	0	100	13	72	15	0	100
Manipur	8	0	87	13	0	100	8	75	17	0	100
Meghalaya	0	0	100	0	0	100	7	87	7	0	100
Mizoram	7	0	93	7	0	100	7	83	10	0	100
Nagaland	15	0	0	100	0	100	26	72	2	0	100
Odisha	24	4	66	30	0	100	7	74	19	0	100
Punjab	34	0	76	24	0	100	3	81	15	0	100
Rajasthan	13	1	68	32	0	100	7	74	19	0	100
Sikkim	23	0	71	29	0	100	28	63	9	0	100
Tamil Nadu	20	4	75	21	0	100	12	81	7	0	100
Telangana	19	1	76	23	0	100	3	80	17	0	100
Tripura	5	0	97	3	0	100	8	58	34	0	100
Uttarakhand	11	0	36	64	0	100	4	87	9	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	22	1	62	37	0	100	7	72	21	0	100
West Bengal	51	1	46	53	0	100	1	71	28	0	100
A & N Islands	27	11	75	15	0	100	31	54	15	0	100
Chandigarh	41	0	84	16	0	100	22	71	7	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0	100	0	0	100	87	13	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	1	0	100	0	0	100	5	90	6	0	100
Lakshadweep	67	0	43	57	0	100	22	67	11	0	100
Puducherry	28	1	87	12	0	100	66	30	4	0	100
All	28	3	61	37	0	100	8	74	17	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(c): Percentage distribution of aged persons with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18

State/UT	Rural										
	% of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	54	0	61	39	0	100	5	79	16	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	100	0	0	100	16	63	22	0	100
Assam	7	0	34	66	0	100	9	70	21	0	100
Bihar	9	0	64	36	0	100	8	66	25	1	100
Chhattisgarh	16	0	40	60	0	100	9	76	15	0	100
Delhi	1	0	0	100	0	100	4	93	3	0	100
Goa	24	33	56	11	0	100	13	76	11	0	100
Gujarat	21	4	72	24	0	100	19	65	16	0	100
Haryana	16	3	34	63	0	100	7	83	10	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	27	0	69	31	0	100	7	77	16	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	28	1	47	52	0	100	12	70	18	0	100
Jharkhand	13	0	61	39	0	100	4	80	16	0	100
Karnataka	16	5	79	16	0	100	10	70	20	0	100
Kerala	65	3	60	37	0	100	13	72	15	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	68	31	0	100	8	81	11	0	100
Maharashtra	18	4	60	36	0	100	15	70	15	0	100
Manipur	6	0	47	53	0	100	17	71	13	0	100
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	82	5	0	100
Mizoram	5	0	20	80	0	100	11	78	10	0	100
Nagaland	5	0	0	100	0	100	20	73	6	0	100
Odisha	23	1	56	43	0	100	7	75	18	0	100
Punjab	30	0	74	25	0	100	8	79	14	0	100
Rajasthan	12	4	56	39	0	100	7	77	16	0	100
Sikkim	20	1	49	50	0	100	17	73	10	0	100
Tamil Nadu	24	1	76	23	0	100	13	79	8	0	100
Telangana	24	1	44	55	0	100	3	78	19	0	100
Tripura	5	0	5	95	0	100	4	58	39	0	100
Uttarakhand	7	0	48	52	0	100	6	88	6	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	21	1	64	36	0	100	7	74	19	0	100
West Bengal	44	3	41	56	0	100	6	68	27	0	100
A & N Islands	23	1	92	8	0	100	17	68	14	0	100
Chandigarh	2	0	35	65	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	0	0	0	0	0	96	4	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	8	0	7	93	0	100	4	94	2	0	100
Lakshadweep	39	0	28	72	0	100	0	76	24	0	100
Puducherry	15	0	100	0	0	100	29	69	2	0	100
All	25	2	59	39	0	100	9	74	17	0	100

Source: NSS, 75th Round, (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(c): Percentage distribution of aged persons with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18 – Contd.

State/UT	Urban										
	percentage of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	61	2	67	31	0	100	10	81	9	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	23	53	25	0	100
Assam	8	1	21	77	0	100	13	56	30	0	100
Bihar	14	27	35	38	0	100	8	73	20	0	100
Chhattisgarh	20	1	74	25	0	100	24	67	9	0	100
Delhi	33	0	62	38	0	100	14	69	17	0	100
Goa	44	2	70	29	0	100	26	72	2	0	100
Gujarat	32	4	89	8	0	100	22	71	7	0	100
Haryana	19	0	60	39	0	100	17	76	7	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	37	0	85	15	0	100	21	65	14	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	24	3	55	42	0	100	13	68	19	0	100
Jharkhand	27	0	40	60	0	100	20	69	12	0	100
Karnataka	27	9	78	13	0	100	18	74	9	0	100
Kerala	60	4	64	31	0	100	14	75	11	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	26	15	64	21	0	100	9	83	8	0	100
Maharashtra	38	8	74	18	0	100	14	75	10	0	100
Manipur	6	0	62	38	0	100	11	70	18	0	100
Meghalaya	2	0	100	0	0	100	1	89	10	0	100
Mizoram	12	0	93	7	0	100	7	89	5	0	100
Nagaland	15	0	0	100	0	100	34	63	3	0	100
Odisha	28	7	75	18	0	100	10	80	10	0	100
Punjab	33	1	74	25	0	100	7	77	16	0	100
Rajasthan	19	1	68	31	0	100	18	75	7	0	100
Sikkim	20	0	0	100	0	100	18	68	14	0	100
Tamil Nadu	18	9	73	18	0	100	11	84	5	0	100
Telangana	33	39	52	9	0	100	11	82	7	0	100
Tripura	4	0	100	0	0	100	17	63	20	0	100
Uttarakhand	21	3	7	90	0	100	11	79	10	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	24	2	56	42	0	100	11	74	15	0	100
West Bengal	54	1	61	38	0	100	5	75	20	0	100
A & N Islands	41	31	59	10	0	100	44	47	10	0	100
Chandigarh	36	17	67	17	0	100	26	67	7	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33	0	90	10	0	100	23	77	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	60	18	0	100
Lakshadweep	60	1	52	47	0	100	45	50	5	0	100
Puducherry	19	3	59	38	0	100	50	49	2	0	100
All	34	5	67	28	0	100	13	76	11	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.5(c): Percentage distribution of aged persons with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs, 2017-18 – Contd.

State/UT	all-India										
	percentage of aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness					aged person without illness				
		own perception about current state of health					own perception about current state of health				
		excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total	excellent/very good	good/fair	poor	n.r.	total
Andhra Pradesh	56	1	63	37	0	100	6	79	15	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	100	0	0	100	16	62	22	0	100
Assam	7	0	31	68	0	100	9	68	23	0	100
Bihar	10	9	55	37	0	100	8	67	25	1	100
Chhattisgarh	17	0	49	50	0	100	12	74	14	0	100
Delhi	33	0	62	38	0	100	14	70	17	0	100
Goa	34	14	65	22	0	100	19	74	7	0	100
Gujarat	25	4	80	16	0	100	20	67	13	0	100
Haryana	17	2	48	50	0	100	11	81	9	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	27	0	71	29	0	100	8	76	16	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	27	2	50	49	0	100	12	70	18	0	100
Jharkhand	16	0	51	49	0	100	8	77	15	0	100
Karnataka	20	8	78	14	0	100	13	71	16	0	100
Kerala	62	4	62	35	0	100	14	73	13	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	16	8	66	26	0	100	8	82	10	0	100
Maharashtra	27	7	69	24	0	100	15	72	14	0	100
Manipur	6	0	53	47	0	100	14	71	15	0	100
Meghalaya	1	0	100	0	0	100	9	84	6	0	100
Mizoram	9	0	68	32	0	100	9	83	8	0	100
Nagaland	8	0	0	100	0	100	23	71	6	0	100
Odisha	24	2	59	38	0	100	7	76	17	0	100
Punjab	31	1	74	25	0	100	7	78	15	0	100
Rajasthan	14	3	60	37	0	100	10	76	14	0	100
Sikkim	20	1	48	51	0	100	17	72	10	0	100
Tamil Nadu	22	5	74	21	0	100	12	81	7	0	100
Telangana	28	17	47	36	0	100	6	80	14	0	100
Tripura	5	0	65	35	0	100	7	59	33	0	100
Uttarakhand	11	2	25	73	0	100	8	86	7	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	21	1	62	37	0	100	8	74	18	0	100
West Bengal	48	2	50	48	0	100	5	70	25	0	100
A & N Islands	30	17	74	9	0	100	26	61	13	0	100
Chandigarh	36	17	67	17	0	100	27	67	6	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	0	90	10	0	100	90	10	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	6	0	7	93	0	100	7	88	5	0	100
Lakshadweep	55	1	47	51	0	100	31	58	11	0	100
Puducherry	17	2	74	24	0	100	41	58	2	0	100
All	28	3	62	34	0	100	10	74	15	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility for each age-group – All India

Characteristics		Percentage distribution of aged persons										
		2004					2017-18					
		Physically mobile	Confined to		Not reported	All	Physically mobile	Confined to		Wheelchair bound	All	
Bed	Home		Bed	Home								
Sector		Gender										
Rural	Male	91.2	1.2	5.5	2.1	100	93.5	1.3	4.8	0.4	100	
	Female	89.1	1.4	7.4	2.0	100	91.4	1.5	6.1	1.0	100	
	Person	90.2	1.3	6.4	2.1	100	92.4	1.4	5.5	0.7	100	
			Age-groups									
	60-64	94.7	0.4	2.7	2.3	100	96.4	0.5	2.5	0.6	100	
	65-69	93.6	0.7	4.4	1.3	100	95.0	0.8	3.7	0.5	100	
	70-74	87.8	1.8	8.7	1.7	100	90.4	1.3	7.8	0.4	100	
	75-79	84.5	2.8	11.1	1.6	100	88.9	2.0	8.3	0.7	100	
	80 +	68.2	5.8	21.1	4.9	100	72.5	6.9	18.1	2.5	100	
all	90.2	1.3	6.4	2.1	100	92.4	1.4	5.5	0.7	100		
Urban		Gender										
	Male	91.7	1.7	5.1	1.5	100	94.5	1.1	4.0	0.4	100	
	Female	88.5	1.7	8.3	1.6	100	90.5	1.6	7.1	0.7	100	
	Person	90.0	1.7	6.7	1.5	100	92.5	1.4	5.6	0.6	100	
		Age-groups										
	60-64	94.6	0.6	2.7	2.0	100	96.6	0.8	2.4	0.2	100	
	65-69	93.8	0.9	4.1	1.2	100	93.0	1.2	5.4	0.5	100	
	70-74	89.6	1.9	7.8	0.7	100	93.3	1.0	5.1	0.6	100	
	75-79	84.2	2.2	12.5	1.0	100	90.8	1.1	7.4	0.6	100	
	80 +	69.0	6.9	21.4	2.6	100	72.4	5.7	19.6	2.2	100	
	all	90.0	1.7	6.7	1.5	100	92.5	1.4	5.6	0.6	100	

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged; NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.7(a): Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility for each State/UT, 2017-18

State/UT/all-India	Rural														
	Male					Female					Person				
	physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile			
		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all
Andhra Pradesh	97	1	2	0	100	92	4	3	2	100	94	2	2	1	100
Arunachal Pradesh	88	0	12	0	100	92	0	6	2	100	90	0	9	1	100
Assam	90	4	5	1	100	88	2	9	0	100	89	3	7	1	100
Bihar	95	0	4	0	100	92	2	3	3	100	93	1	3	1	100
Chhattisgarh	95	2	3	0	100	91	1	9	0	100	93	2	6	0	100
Delhi	99	1	0	0	100	94	0	6	0	100	99	0	0	0	100
Goa	100	0	0	0	100	83	0	17	0	100	91	0	9	0	100
Gujarat	92	0	8	0	100	86	0	9	5	100	88	0	9	3	100
Haryana	88	0	10	2	100	87	2	9	2	100	87	1	10	2	100
Himachal Pradesh	92	1	7	0	100	89	2	9	0	100	90	1	8	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	91	1	8	0	100	87	0	13	0	100	89	1	10	0	100
Jharkhand	89	3	8	0	100	87	2	11	0	100	88	2	10	0	100
Karnataka	92	1	7	0	100	93	1	6	0	100	92	1	7	0	100
Kerala	90	1	8	0	100	87	3	10	0	100	88	2	9	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	95	2	2	1	100	92	0	6	2	100	94	1	4	1	100
Maharashtra	92	1	6	1	100	93	1	5	1	100	93	1	5	1	100
Manipur	90	0	10	0	100	92	0	8	0	100	91	0	9	0	100
Meghalaya	89	0	10	0	100	82	3	16	0	100	86	1	12	0	100
Mizoram	100	0	0	0	100	99	0	1	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Nagaland	100	0	0	0	100	99	0	1	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Odisha	92	1	6	0	100	93	2	5	0	100	93	2	6	0	100
Punjab	91	1	8	0	100	88	1	11	0	100	90	1	10	0	100

State/UT/all-India	Rural														
	Male					Female					Person				
	physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile			
		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all
Rajasthan	95	0	4	0	100	91	2	5	2	100	93	1	5	1	100
Sikkim	99	0	1	0	100	97	0	3	0	100	98	0	2	0	100
Tamil Nadu	95	0	5	0	100	95	1	3	1	100	95	1	4	1	100
Telangana	95	2	4	0	100	93	0	6	0	100	94	1	5	0	100
Tripura	90	1	9	0	100	92	0	7	1	100	91	0	8	0	100
Uttarakhand	91	0	8	0	100	91	0	8	0	100	91	0	8	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	96	1	3	0	100	93	1	7	0	100	94	1	5	0	100
West Bengal	92	3	4	1	100	93	2	5	0	100	93	2	4	1	100
A & N Islands	96	0	4	0	100	97	1	1	1	100	97	1	2	1	100
Chandigarh	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	79	0	1	20	100	99	0	1	1	100	92	0	1	7	100
Lakshadweep	79	9	11	0	100	94	0	6	0	100	89	3	8	0	100
Puducherry	89	0	11	0	100	58	0	42	0	100	76	0	24	0	100
All-India	94	1	5	0	100	91	2	6	1	100	92	1	6	1	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.7(b): Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility for each State/UT, 2017-18

State/UT/all-India	Urban														
	Male					Female					Person				
	physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile			
		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all
Andhra Pradesh	93	4	3	0	100	90	3	6	2	100	91	3	5	1	100
Arunachal Pradesh	93	0	7	0	100	78	0	22	0	100	87	0	13	0	100
Assam	98	0	2	0	100	95	2	3	0	100	96	1	3	0	100
Bihar	96	0	4	0	100	95	0	3	2	100	95	0	4	1	100
Chhattisgarh	97	1	2	0	100	92	3	4	1	100	95	2	3	1	100
Delhi	95	0	4	0	100	94	0	5	1	100	95	0	4	1	100
Goa	93	6	1	1	100	99	1	1	0	100	95	4	1	0	100
Gujarat	96	1	2	0	100	91	0	7	2	100	94	1	4	1	100
Haryana	96	0	3	0	100	97	1	2	0	100	97	0	3	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	95	0	5	0	100	82	4	14	1	100	88	2	10	1	100
Jammu & Kashmir	94	0	6	0	100	94	1	5	0	100	94	1	5	0	100
Jharkhand	87	1	11	0	100	93	0	6	0	100	90	1	9	0	100
Karnataka	94	1	5	0	100	91	1	5	2	100	93	1	5	1	100
Kerala	94	0	5	1	100	88	2	8	2	100	91	1	7	1	100
Madhya Pradesh	98	0	2	0	100	96	1	3	0	100	97	0	2	0	100
Maharashtra	95	1	3	1	100	94	1	5	0	100	95	1	4	1	100
Manipur	94	0	5	0	100	93	0	7	0	100	93	0	6	0	100
Meghalaya	97	0	3	0	100	85	2	13	0	100	90	1	9	0	100
Mizoram	99	0	1	0	100	95	0	5	0	100	97	0	3	0	100
Nagaland	97	0	3	0	100	91	0	9	0	100	95	0	5	0	100
Odisha	92	1	7	0	100	94	3	3	0	100	93	2	5	0	100
Punjab	93	1	7	0	100	90	3	8	0	100	91	2	7	0	100

State/UT/all-India	Urban														
	Male					Female					Person				
	physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile			
		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all
Rajasthan	94	1	4	2	100	91	5	4	0	100	92	3	4	1	100
Sikkim	94	0	6	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	97	0	3	0	100
Tamil Nadu	95	2	2	0	100	85	2	12	0	100	90	2	8	0	100
Telangana	92	0	8	0	100	79	1	20	0	100	87	0	13	0	100
Tripura	91	0	8	0	100	95	0	4	0	100	93	0	6	0	100
Uttarakhand	93	0	6	0	100	84	7	8	0	100	89	3	7	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	94	1	4	0	100	89	2	9	0	100	92	2	7	0	100
West Bengal	93	1	5	0	100	90	2	8	0	100	92	2	6	0	100
A & N Islands	92	2	6	0	100	84	2	13	1	100	87	2	10	1	100
Chandigarh	90	1	1	8	100	89	2	1	8	100	90	2	1	8	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	97	2	2	0	100	97	2	1	0	100	97	2	1	0	100
Puducherry	86	8	5	0	100	82	0	17	0	100	84	4	12	0	100
All-India	95	1	4	0	100	91	2	7	1	100	93	1	6	1	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.7(c): Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility for each State/UT, 2017-18

State/UT/all-India	All India														
	Male					Female					Person				
	physically mobile	Immobile				physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile			
		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all
Andhra Pradesh	96	2	2	0	100	91	4	3	2	100	93	3	3	1	100
Arunachal Pradesh	89	0	11	0	100	90	0	7	2	100	89	0	9	1	100
Assam	91	4	5	1	100	90	2	8	0	100	90	3	6	0	100
Bihar	95	0	4	0	100	92	1	3	3	100	94	1	3	1	100
Chhattisgarh	95	2	3	0	100	91	1	8	0	100	93	2	5	0	100
Delhi	95	0	4	0	100	94	0	5	1	100	95	0	4	1	100
Goa	96	3	0	0	100	90	1	9	0	100	93	2	5	0	100
Gujarat	94	1	5	0	100	87	0	8	4	100	90	0	7	2	100
Haryana	91	0	8	1	100	91	1	6	1	100	91	1	7	1	100
Himachal Pradesh	92	1	7	0	100	89	2	10	0	100	90	1	8	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	92	1	7	0	100	88	1	11	0	100	90	1	9	0	100
Jharkhand	89	2	9	0	100	88	2	10	0	100	89	2	9	0	100
Karnataka	93	1	6	0	100	92	1	6	1	100	93	1	6	1	100
Kerala	92	1	7	1	100	87	3	9	1	100	90	2	8	1	100
Madhya Pradesh	96	2	2	1	100	93	0	5	2	100	94	1	4	1	100
Maharashtra	93	1	5	1	100	93	1	5	1	100	93	1	5	1	100
Manipur	91	0	8	0	100	92	0	7	0	100	92	0	8	0	100
Meghalaya	91	0	9	0	100	83	2	15	0	100	87	1	11	0	100
Mizoram	99	0	1	0	100	97	0	3	0	100	98	0	2	0	100
Nagaland	99	0	1	0	100	97	0	3	0	100	99	0	1	0	100
Odisha	92	1	6	0	100	93	2	5	0	100	93	2	5	0	100
Punjab	92	1	7	0	100	89	2	10	0	100	90	1	9	0	100

State/UT/all-India	All India														
	Male					Female					Person				
	physically mobile	Immobile				physically mobile	immobile				physically mobile	immobile			
		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all		confined to bed	confined to home	wheelchair bound	all
Rajasthan	95	0	4	0	100	91	3	5	1	100	93	2	5	1	100
Sikkim	99	0	1	0	100	97	0	3	0	100	98	0	2	0	100
Tamil Nadu	95	1	3	0	100	90	2	8	1	100	92	1	6	0	100
Telangana	94	1	5	0	100	88	0	12	0	100	91	1	8	0	100
Tripura	90	1	9	0	100	93	0	6	0	100	91	0	8	0	100
Uttarakhand	92	0	8	0	100	90	2	8	0	100	91	1	8	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	96	1	3	0	100	92	1	7	0	100	94	1	5	0	100
West Bengal	93	2	4	1	100	92	2	6	0	100	92	2	5	1	100
A & N Islands	95	1	4	0	100	91	1	6	1	100	93	1	5	1	100
Chandigarh	91	1	1	8	100	89	2	1	8	100	90	1	1	8	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	83	0	1	16	100	99	0	1	1	100	93	0	1	6	100
Lakshadweep	93	3	4	0	100	96	2	2	0	100	95	2	3	0	100
Puducherry	88	4	8	0	100	73	0	26	0	100	81	2	17	0	100
All	94	1	5	0	100	91	2	7	1	100	92	1	6	1	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.8(a): Percentage distribution of aged persons by place of stay and type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2017-18

Rural

State/UT/all India	aged person with place to stay			Percentage no. of aged persons							
				living alone		living with spouse only	living with spouse & other members	living without spouse but with			all (incl. n.r.)
	owned house	other's house	all (incl. n.r.)	as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			children	other relations	non-relations	
Andhra Pradesh	78.2	21.8	100	0	10.7	19.9	32.5	32.6	4.2	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	76.3	23.7	100	0	0.2	2.0	56.1	37.2	4.5	0.1	100
Assam	95.6	4.4	100	0	1.6	1.4	54.3	39.9	2.8	0	100
Bihar	94.2	4.7	100	0	1.9	8.3	55.5	30.7	3.4	0	100
Chhattisgarh	96.3	3.7	100	0	6.4	16.3	45.5	30.8	1.0	0	100
Delhi	98.7	1.3	100	0	0	0	99.9	0.1	0	0	100
Goa	99.6	0.4	100	0	0.1	1.1	67.9	30.5	0	0.4	100
Gujarat	97.8	2.2	100	0	3.3	18.2	51.8	24.8	1.9	0	100
Haryana	96.0	4.0	100	0	0	5.5	69.0	23.6	1.9	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	97.0	3.0	100	0	4.2	13.5	52.4	26.2	3.8	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	98.8	1.2	100	0	1.7	8.6	68.9	19.3	1.5	0	100
Jharkhand	96.7	3.3	100	0	2.3	12.3	53.9	28.2	3.4	0	100
Karnataka	94.5	5.5	100	0	3.8	8.5	49.7	33.7	4.3	0	100
Kerala	83.0	17.0	100	0	2.9	17.0	45.8	29.7	4.6	0.1	100
Madhya Pradesh	95.9	4.1	100	0	3.4	10.3	59.5	24.2	2.7	0	100
Maharashtra	92.4	7.6	100	0	3.9	17.4	49.7	24.2	4.6	0.2	100
Manipur	92.6	7.4	100	0	0	1.2	66.0	27.8	5.0	0	100
Meghalaya	99.8	0.2	100	0	0.1	3.3	68.7	25.5	2.2	0.2	100
Mizoram	88.1	11.9	100	0	0.5	15.0	58.2	25.1	1.2	0	100
Nagaland	93.0	7.0	100	0	1.6	3.1	84.3	10.4	0.5	0	100
Odisha	96.6	3.4	100	0	6.0	16.3	48.6	25.4	3.8	0	100
Punjab	96.4	3.6	100	0	3.0	6.5	59.7	30.3	0.5	0	100
Rajasthan	95.6	4.4	100	0	1.1	13.9	56.2	25.7	3.0	0.1	100
Sikkim	97.8	2.2	100	0	5.1	4.9	46.5	41.4	0.8	1.3	100
Tamil Nadu	82.6	17.4	100	0	9.5	19.1	37.2	32.4	1.8	0	100
Telangana	90.3	9.7	100	0	17.1	29.9	21	24.9	7.1	0	100
Tripura	95.0	5.0	100	0	3.7	4.5	66.5	25.3	0.1	0	100
Uttarakhand	99.0	1.0	100	0	8.3	15.6	34.6	40.1	1.4	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	92.7	7.3	100	0	3.3	8.2	60.3	24.1	4.1	0	100
West Bengal	95.2	4.8	100	0	4.3	14.7	49.5	28.1	3.5	0	100
A & N Islands	99.3	0.7	100	0	17.4	3.7	50.6	20.7	7.3	0.3	100
Chandigarh	100	0	100	0	0	0	34.7	65.3	0	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99.8	0.2	100	0	0	24.9	41.7	33.4	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	99.5	0.5	100	0	33.4	0	36.8	29.8	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	92.2	7.8	100	0	22.0	0	59.0	12.6	6.4	0	100
Puducherry	82.6	17.4	100	0	0	3.7	70.6	25.7	0	0	100
All	92.3	7.6	100	0	4.4	13.4	51.1	27.6	3.4	0	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.8(a): Percentage distribution of aged persons by place of stay and type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2017-18– Contd.

Urban

State/UT	aged person with place to stay			Percentage no. of aged persons							all (incl. n.r.)
	owned house	other's house	all (incl. n.r.)	living alone		living with spouse only	living with spouse & other members	living without spouse but with			
				as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			children	other relations	non-relations	
Andhra Pradesh	68.8	31.2	100	0	8.9	23.3	30.7	33.2	3.9	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	73.0	27.0	100	0	3.8	13.5	47.5	33.1	2.1	0	100
Assam	82.4	17.5	100	0	1.2	21.3	39.6	33.3	2.7	1.9	100
Bihar	95.9	4.1	100	0	4.7	9.3	48.5	36.0	1.6	0	100
Chhattisgarh	92.2	7.8	100	0	0.2	6.2	57.2	35.7	0.7	0	100
Delhi	93.0	7.0	100	0	0.2	10.3	65.7	22.2	1.7	0	100
Goa	92.0	8.0	100	0	1.6	6.1	49.9	41.4	1.0	0	100
Gujarat	94.6	5.4	100	0	1.0	15.8	52.0	30.3	0.9	0	100
Haryana	95.9	4.1	100	0	2.8	17.9	56.7	20.6	2.0	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	99.0	1.0	100	0	4.3	26.2	40.5	25.6	3.4	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	94.0	6.0	100	0	2.2	4.4	53.4	39.4	0.6	0	100
Jharkhand	82.6	17.4	100	0	3.1	10.8	48.7	33.5	3.9	0	100
Karnataka	87.0	13.0	100	0	3.6	13.5	49.9	30.9	2.1	0	100
Kerala	83.4	16.6	100	0	4.0	14.8	48.0	29.2	3.9	0.1	100
Madhya Pradesh	89.6	10.4	100	0	2.8	14.0	53.0	26.8	3.3	0	100
Maharashtra	83.6	16.4	100	0	3.2	18.5	45.6	30.9	1.8	0.1	100
Manipur	87.8	12.2	100	0	0.1	0.4	66.8	28.6	4.2	0	100
Meghalaya	75.7	24.3	100	0	0.1	0.4	42.8	49.7	7.1	0	100
Mizoram	86.4	13.6	100	0	2.1	2.4	71.9	21.5	2.1	0	100
Nagaland	91.9	8.1	100	0	0	5.1	74.5	19.8	0.6	0	100
Odisha	85.1	14.8	100	0	2.9	7.6	55.0	31.7	2.7	0	100
Punjab	92.9	7.1	100	0	1.5	11.2	59.8	26.7	0.8	0	100
Rajasthan	95.8	4.2	100	0	2.3	20.4	52.1	23.6	1.6	0	100
Sikkim	64.8	35.2	100	0	0	1.4	64.4	34.2	0	0	100
Tamil Nadu	82.2	17.8	100	0	7.2	19.3	39.3	31.4	2.5	0.4	100
Telangana	85.0	15	100	0	0.6	13.3	59.9	23.7	2.5	0	100
Tripura	94.9	5.1	100	0	0.3	28.4	43.3	27.2	0.8	0	100
Uttarakhand	86.0	14	100	0	9.5	15.4	49.9	22.0	3.2	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	93	7	100	0	2.1	12.2	49.5	33.4	2.9	0	100
West Bengal	87.2	12.8	100	0	5.1	14	48.7	25.1	6.8	0.4	100
A & N Islands	80.8	19.2	100	0	0.8	10.7	49.8	34.5	3.9	0.4	100
Chandigarh	82.9	17.1	100	0	0.6	17.3	56.4	21.2	4.3	0.2	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.8	24.2	100	0	0	44.2	23.3	25.0	7.6	0	100
Daman & Diu	57.1	42.9	100	0	0	0	74.6	25.4	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	83.4	16.6	100	0	8.8	2.3	44.1	39.9	4.9	0	100
Puducherry	81.0	19.0	100	0	5.1	10.9	45.2	36.9	1.9	0	100
All	87.0	13.0	100	0	3.6	15.5	48.6	29.3	2.8	0.1	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.8(b): Percentage distribution of aged persons by type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2004

Rural

State/UT	living arrangement of aged persons								
	living alone		with spouse only	with spouse & other members	without spouse but with			n.r.	total
	as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			children	other relations	non-relations		
Andhra Pradesh	0	9	23	31	31	5	0	1	100
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	3	46	25	1	0	21	100
Assam	0	3	4	52	36	1	0	5	100
Bihar	1	3	12	51	29	1	0	2	100
Chhattisgarh	4	5	13	33	38	3	2	3	100
Delhi	0	2	0	70	17	11	0	0	100
Goa	0	0	19	48	22	11	0	0	100
Gujarat	0	6	15	42	35	2	0	0	100
Haryana	0	0	6	61	30	2	1	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	10	41	36	5	1	3	100
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	4	59	32	3	0	2	100
Jharkhand	1	3	11	47	34	3	0	2	100
Karnataka	0	6	10	45	33	5	0	1	100
Kerala	0	3	9	46	36	4	1	1	100
Madhya Pradesh	2	4	16	42	29	5	0	3	100
Maharashtra	1	6	14	47	27	4	0	1	100
Manipur	1	2	4	43	30	2	1	18	100
Meghalaya	0	4	10	48	32	1	0	5	100
Mizoram	0	1	2	54	31	0	1	12	100
Nagaland	0	1	13	65	20	0	0	2	100
Orissa	0	3	12	49	30	2	0	3	100
Punjab	0	3	10	51	32	3	0	1	100
Rajasthan	1	3	10	47	35	4	1	0	100
Sikkim	1	0	5	47	37	4	0	5	100
Tamil Nadu	0	12	21	36	25	6	1	0	100
Tripura	1	7	16	39	30	4	1	3	100
Uttaranchal	0	11	11	43	29	2	1	5	100
Uttar Pradesh	1	4	10	45	33	4	1	3	100
West Bengal	0	3	8	42	39	3	1	3	100
A & N Islands	0	4	3	49	34	4	0	6	100
Chandigarh	0	2	22	30	42	4	0	0	100
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	1	6	66	26	0	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	31	5	24	39	1	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	0	3	1	32	52	12	0	0	100
Pondicherry	0	6	22	30	39	3	0	0	100
all-India	1	5	13	44	32	4	1	2	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged

Table 5.8(b): Percentage distribution of aged persons by type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2004- Contd.

Urban

State/UT	living arrangement of aged persons								total
	living alone		with spouse only	with spouse & other members	without spouse but with			n.r.	
	as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			children	other relations	non-relations		
Andhra Pradesh	1	6	15	37	36	5	0	1	100
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	7	34	33	2	0	20	100
Assam	1	0	1	59	32	2	1	5	100
Bihar	1	2	7	53	30	1	1	6	100
Chhattisgarh	2	8	2	46	36	6	0	0	100
Delhi	0	4	11	51	32	1	0	1	100
Goa	0	12	5	45	27	12	0	0	100
Gujarat	0	4	11	50	32	3	0	1	100
Haryana	0	3	11	48	34	1	1	2	100
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	10	43	44	3	0	1	100
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	13	51	34	0	1	1	100
Jharkhand	0	3	4	54	32	1	0	5	100
Karnataka	0	4	6	47	38	4	0	1	100
Kerala	0	4	11	43	33	8	1	1	100
Madhya Pradesh	1	3	8	47	32	6	0	3	100
Maharashtra	0	4	11	47	33	3	0	1	100
Manipur	0	2	3	53	25	5	0	12	100
Meghalaya	0	4	5	41	48	0	1	1	100
Mizoram	0	1	3	46	25	8	0	17	100
Nagaland	0	0	0	97	3	0	0	0	100
Orissa	0	2	12	54	26	2	1	3	100
Punjab	0	2	8	62	24	1	0	2	100
Rajasthan	0	4	10	50	33	3	1	0	100
Sikkim	0	0	0	58	32	9	2	0	100
Tamil Nadu	0	8	16	38	31	7	0	0	100
Tripura	0	4	8	57	27	4	0	1	100
Uttaranchal	0	2	14	39	41	1	0	2	100
Uttar Pradesh	1	3	10	48	33	4	1	2	100
West Bengal	0	3	8	49	28	8	1	2	100
A & N Islands	0	1	0	64	26	4	0	6	100
Chandigarh	1	5	18	46	24	4	1	0	100
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	0	8	41	47	4	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	0	15	3	36	41	3	0	3	100
Lakshadweep	0	4	9	35	40	12	0	0	100
Pondicherry	0	6	11	38	42	3	0	0	100
all-India	0	4	10	47	32	4	1	2	100

Source: NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004): Morbidity, Health care and Condition of the Aged

Table 5.9(a): Percentage distribution of aged persons by place of stay and type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2017-18

All India-Male

State/UT/all India	aged person with place to stay			Percentage no. of aged persons							
				living alone		living with spouse only	living with spouse & other members	living without spouse but with			all (incl. n.r.)
	owned house	other's house	all (incl. n.r.)	as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			children	other relations	non-relations	
Andhra Pradesh	82.4	17.6	100	0	2.1	31.1	48.6	16.2	2.0	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	85.5	14.5	100	0	1.1	5.1	61.8	31.4	0.4	0.1	100
Assam	98.3	1.7	100	0	2.2	4.9	67.1	25.7	0.1	0	100
Bihar	95.9	3.2	100	0	2.1	9.4	69.1	19.1	0.2	0	100
Chhattisgarh	98.5	1.5	100	0	1.3	15.3	60.6	22.5	0.2	0	100
Delhi	94.7	5.3	100	0	0	9.7	79.3	10.8	0.1	0	100
Goa	96.7	3.3	100	0	0.1	3.8	78.3	17.4	0.5	0	100
Gujarat	98.4	1.6	100	0	1.4	21.2	60.4	16.8	0.2	0	100
Haryana	97.7	2.3	100	0	0.8	11.6	74.0	12.9	0.7	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	97.3	2.7	100	0	2.3	17.7	64.5	12.7	2.8	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	98.1	1.9	100	0	1.2	8.7	71.8	17.1	1.2	0	100
Jharkhand	96.3	3.7	100	0	0.5	13.3	66.2	16.2	3.7	0	100
Karnataka	94	6.0	100	0	1.1	15.5	68.2	14.4	0.9	0	100
Kerala	90.2	9.8	100	0	1.2	22.2	64.5	9.9	2.1	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	96.3	3.7	100	0	0.4	13.5	68.6	14.6	2.9	0.1	100
Maharashtra	94.3	5.7	100	0	1.7	22.3	62.8	12.1	0.7	0.3	100
Manipur	95.2	4.8	100	0	0	0.9	75.4	19.3	4.4	0	100
Meghalaya	99.1	0.9	100	0	0	0.6	73.7	22.5	3.0	0.3	100
Mizoram	87.2	12.8	100	0	0.1	10.8	75.4	13.7	0	0	100
Nagaland	98.7	1.3	100	0	1.9	4.2	87.4	5.8	0.6	0	100
Odisha	97.7	2.3	100	0	1.9	19.3	64.2	12.8	1.8	0	100
Punjab	97.6	2.4	100	0	0.8	9.7	70.0	18.8	0.7	0	100
Rajasthan	97.0	3.0	100	0	0.3	18.1	65.6	13.3	2.5	0.1	100
Sikkim	96.3	3.7	100	0	9.2	4.7	54.4	31.6	0.1	0	100
Tamil Nadu	88.3	11.7	100	0	2.7	27.8	54.3	14.4	0.9	0	100
Telangana	92.8	7.2	100	0	5.6	31.1	50.1	12.1	1.1	0	100
Tripura	95.9	4.1	100	0	0.4	14.7	77.1	7.6	0.2	0	100
Uttarakhand	96	4	100	0	3.4	21.2	51.3	22.2	1.9	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	93.9	6.1	100	0	1.9	10.2	67.5	17.3	3.2	0	100
West Bengal	96.0	4.0	100	0	1.4	19.2	65.7	9.2	4.5	0	100
A & N Islands	95.7	4.3	100	0	8.5	10.5	78.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	100
Chandigarh	89.7	10.3	100	0	0	20.6	65.1	13.6	0.4	0.4	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.9	2.1	100	0	0	30.4	69.6	0	0	0	100
Daman & Diu	89.5	10.5	100	0	0	0	99.9	0.1	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	85.0	15.0	100	0	7.8	2.6	81.9	3.3	4.4	0	100
Puducherry	86.5	13.5	100	0	0.5	13.2	72.6	13.5	0.2	0	100
All	94.2	5.8	100	0	1.6	17.9	64.1	14.5	1.9	0	100

Source NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.9(b): Percentage distribution of aged persons by place of stay and type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2017-18– Contd.

All India-Female

State/UT/all India	aged person with place to stay			Percentage no. of aged persons							
	owned house	other's house	all (incl. n.r.)	living alone		living with spouse only	living with spouse & other members	living without spouse but with			all (incl. n.r.)
				as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			children	other relations	non-relations	
Andhra Pradesh	70.0	30.0	100	0	17.4	11.6	17.5	47.4	6.0	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	65.1	34.9	100	0	0	1.0	47.7	42.8	8.5	0	100
Assam	88.3	11.7	100	0	0.7	3.6	34.5	54.6	6.0	0.6	100
Bihar	92.9	6.2	100	0	2.5	7.4	39.1	44.6	6.3	0	100
Chhattisgarh	92.4	7.6	100	0	8.7	12.9	35.5	41.2	1.7	0	100
Delhi	91.3	8.7	100	0	0.3	10.5	51.6	34.1	3.4	0	100
Goa	95.1	4.9	100	0	1.7	3.3	38.0	56.1	0.6	0.4	100
Gujarat	95.0	5.0	100	0	3.4	13.8	44.3	35.8	2.8	0	100
Haryana	94.1	5.9	100	0	1.5	9.4	53.5	32.3	3.2	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	97.1	2.9	100	0	5.8	11.8	40.2	37.7	4.6	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	96.8	3.2	100	0	2.5	6.1	56.6	33.5	1.4	0	100
Jharkhand	90.2	9.8	100	0	4.3	10.5	39.3	42.5	3.3	0	100
Karnataka	89.4	10.6	100	0	6.0	6.0	33.5	48.8	5.7	0	100
Kerala	76.8	23.2	100	0	5.3	10.5	30.9	47.0	6.2	0.2	100
Madhya Pradesh	91.7	8.3	100	0	6.2	9.0	45.7	36.2	2.8	0	100
Maharashtra	83.9	16.1	100	0	5.2	14.1	35.2	39.7	5.8	0	100
Manipur	85.5	14.5	100	0	0	0.9	55.7	38.5	5.0	0	100
Meghalaya	85.8	14.2	100	0	0.2	4.7	46.9	43.9	4.2	0	100
Mizoram	87.4	12.6	100	0	2.4	6.9	55.1	32.4	3.2	0	100
Nagaland	81.2	18.8	100	0	0	2.2	72	25.4	0.3	0.1	100
Odisha	92.2	7.8	100	0	9.4	10.6	34.2	40.2	5.5	0	100
Punjab	92.3	7.7	100	0	3.9	7.3	49.7	38.5	0.5	0	100
Rajasthan	94.5	5.5	100	0	2.3	12.8	45.8	36.2	2.8	0.1	100
Sikkim	96.9	3.1	100	0	0	4.9	39	51.8	1.5	2.8	100
Tamil Nadu	77.6	22.4	100	0	13.2	12.0	24.7	46.6	3.2	0.3	100
Telangana	82.8	17.2	100	0	15.1	13.9	23.5	37.9	9.6	0	100
Tripura	93.9	6.1	100	0	5.5	7.5	37.8	48.8	0.4	0	100
Uttarakhand	95.4	4.6	100	0	13.6	10.0	26.1	48.4	1.9	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	91.6	8.4	100	0	4.1	7.9	48.4	35.0	4.6	0	100
West Bengal	88	12	100	0	8.0	9.1	31.3	46.2	5.1	0.3	100
A & N Islands	88.4	11.6	100	0	12.8	2.9	24.6	48.6	10.8	0.3	100
Chandigarh	76.1	23.9	100	0	1.2	13.5	47.1	29.8	8.3	0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.0	4.0	100	0	0	24.6	15.2	58.5	1.7	0	100
Daman & Diu	95.1	4.9	100	0	44.1	0	10.7	45.2	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	86	14	100	0	15.3	1.1	21.0	56.6	6	0	100
Puducherry	76.6	23.4	100	0	5.4	2.2	38.7	51.6	2.1	0	100
All	87.1	12.8	100	0	6.6	10.4	37.0	41.4	4.6	0.1	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.9(c): Percentage distribution of aged persons by place of stay and type of living arrangement for each State/UT, 2017-18– Contd.

All India-Person

State/UT/all India	aged person with place to stay			Percentage no. of aged persons							
	owned house	other's house	all (incl. n.r.)	living alone		living with spouse only	living with spouse & other members	living without spouse but with			all (incl. n.r.)
				as an inmate of old age home	not as an inmate of old age home			Children	other relations	non-relations	
Andhra Pradesh	75.8	24.2	100	0	10.3	20.8	32.1	32.8	4.1	0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	75.9	24.1	100	0	0.6	3.2	55.2	36.8	4.2	0.1	100
Assam	93.7	6.3	100	0	1.5	4.3	52.2	38.9	2.8	0.3	100
Bihar	94.5	4.6	100	0	2.3	8.5	54.5	31.5	3.2	0	100
Chhattisgarh	95.4	4.6	100	0	5.0	14.1	48.1	31.8	1.0	0	100
Delhi	93.1	6.9	100	0	0.2	10.1	66.2	21.8	1.7	0	100
Goa	95.9	4.1	100	0	0.9	3.6	59.1	35.8	0.5	0.2	100
Gujarat	96.6	3.4	100	0	2.4	17.3	51.9	26.8	1.5	0	100
Haryana	96.0	4.0	100	0	1.2	10.6	64.0	22.4	1.9	0	100
Himachal Pradesh	97.2	2.8	100	0	4.2	14.5	51.4	26.1	3.7	0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	97.5	2.5	100	0	1.8	7.5	64.8	24.6	1.3	0	100
Jharkhand	93.2	6.8	100	0	2.5	11.9	52.6	29.5	3.5	0	100
Karnataka	91.6	8.4	100	0	3.7	10.4	49.8	32.7	3.4	0	100
Kerala	83.2	16.8	100	0	3.4	16.0	46.7	29.5	4.3	0.1	100
Madhya Pradesh	94.1	5.9	100	0	3.2	11.3	57.6	24.9	2.9	0	100
Maharashtra	88.7	11.3	100	0	3.6	17.9	48.0	27.0	3.4	0.2	100
Manipur	90.7	9.3	100	0	0	0.9	66.3	28.1	4.7	0	100
Meghalaya	92.9	7.1	100	0	0.1	2.5	61.3	32.4	3.6	0.1	100
Mizoram	87.3	12.7	100	0	1.3	8.8	64.9	23.4	1.7	0	100
Nagaland	92.8	7.2	100	0	1.3	3.5	82.2	12.4	0.5	0	100
Odisha	95.0	5.0	100	0	5.6	15	49.5	26.3	3.6	0	100
Punjab	94.9	5.1	100	0	2.4	8.5	59.7	28.8	0.6	0	100
Rajasthan	95.7	4.3	100	0	1.4	15.3	55.3	25.2	2.7	0.1	100
Sikkim	96.6	3.4	100	0	4.9	4.8	47.1	41.1	0.8	1.3	100
Tamil Nadu	82.4	17.6	100	0	8.4	19.2	38.2	31.9	2.1	0.2	100
Telangana	88.0	12.0	100	0	10.1	22.9	37.4	24.4	5.2	0	100
Tripura	95.0	5.0	100	0	2.7	11.5	59.7	25.8	0.3	0	100
Uttarakhand	95.7	4.3	100	0	8.6	15.5	38.5	35.5	1.9	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	92.7	7.3	100	0	3.0	9.1	58	26.1	3.9	0	100
West Bengal	92.2	7.8	100	0	4.6	14.4	49.2	26.9	4.7	0.1	100
A & N Islands	91.9	8.1	100	0	10.8	6.5	50.2	26.2	5.9	0.3	100
Chandigarh	83.0	17.0	100	0	0.6	17.1	56.2	21.6	4.3	0.2	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.9	3.1	100	0	0	27.2	39.5	32.3	0.9	0	100
Daman & Diu	93.1	6.9	100	0	28.4	0	42.5	29.1	0	0	100
Lakshadweep	85.5	14.5	100	0	12.0	1.7	47.8	33.2	5.3	0	100
Puducherry	81.7	18.3	100	0	2.9	7.9	56.1	32.1	1.1	0	100
All	90.6	9.4	100	0	4.2	14.1	50.3	28.2	3.2	0.1	100

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.10: Proportion of Persons (&) that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) by age-group of 60 years and above in each state/UT

State/UT	PPRA (%) in a 15-day period by age-group		
	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	54.2	57.1	55.7
Arunachal Pradesh	7.1	2.8	5.1
Assam	5.3	9.9	7.4
Bihar	13.3	5.6	9.6
Chhattisgarh	12.8	20.5	16.7
Delhi	26.1	40.4	32.9
Goa	38.7	28.3	33.7
Gujarat	25.8	24.2	25.0
Haryana	16.3	17.5	16.9
Himachal Pradesh	26.3	28.5	27.5
Jammu & Kashmir	23.4	31.0	26.9
Jharkhand	15.1	17.8	16.5
Karnataka	25.8	15.5	20.3
Kerala	61.7	63.2	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	15.5	15.6	15.6
Maharashtra	26.3	26.7	26.5
Manipur	4.4	7.6	5.9
Meghalaya	1.9	0.3	1.2
Mizoram	10.9	6.7	8.7
Nagaland	3.9	14.6	7.5
Odisha	23.7	24.4	24
Punjab	28.2	34.5	31.4
Rajasthan	15.2	12.6	13.8
Sikkim	18.0	22.9	20.3
Tamil Nadu	23.8	19.8	21.6
Telangana	36.1	18.7	27.8
Tripura	4.3	5.0	4.6
Uttarakhand	10.7	11.0	10.9
Uttar Pradesh	20.5	22.4	21.4
West Bengal	45.3	50.8	47.9
A & N Islands	33.7	26.6	30.0
Chandigarh	30.2	41.3	35.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.2	3.3	14.9
Daman & Diu	16.9	0.7	6.4
Lakshadweep	38.6	67.2	54.6
Puducherry	7.5	27.8	17.4
All-India	27.5	27.9	27.7

Source: NSS 75th Round, (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.11: Percentage of persons (60 years and above) treated as in patient during last 365 days in each state/UT

State/UT	Percentage of persons treated as in-patient								
	Rural			Urban			all-India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	118	69	92	126	84	104	120	73	95
Arunachal Pradesh	128	69	100	90	94	91	124	71	99
Assam	25	24	24	76	51	62	31	28	30
Bihar	36	24	30	40	56	47	37	28	33
Chhattisgarh	60	43	52	89	123	105	67	60	63
Delhi	37	148	45	141	69	107	138	69	106
Goa	121	77	99	259	170	220	192	119	158
Gujarat	55	44	49	103	91	97	74	60	67
Haryana	76	80	78	89	49	69	81	67	74
Himachal Pradesh	179	116	145	52	41	46	168	110	137
Jammu & Kashmir	64	64	64	59	115	83	62	77	69
Jharkhand	36	17	26	83	64	74	48	28	38
Karnataka	114	67	87	87	88	87	103	74	87
Kerala	239	248	244	286	198	240	260	226	242
Madhya Pradesh	73	87	80	78	69	73	75	82	78
Maharashtra	76	67	71	98	71	84	85	69	77
Manipur	71	72	71	90	58	74	78	66	72
Meghalaya	49	61	54	59	48	52	51	56	53
Mizoram	57	41	49	33	84	60	45	63	54
Nagaland	32	40	35	69	72	70	40	47	42
Odisha	79	58	69	114	68	91	84	60	72
Punjab	82	93	88	78	76	77	80	86	83
Rajasthan	91	53	72	95	82	88	92	60	75
Sikkim	59	136	95	576	347	482	80	143	109
Tamil Nadu	71	50	60	106	50	74	86	50	66
Telangana	72	50	60	85	98	90	78	68	73
Tripura	160	117	141	135	91	115	153	109	134
Uttarakhand	48	36	42	185	30	113	86	35	60
Uttar Pradesh	66	48	57	98	113	105	73	62	67
West Bengal	112	83	99	135	105	120	121	92	107
A & N Islands	172	76	125	127	167	149	154	116	135
Chandigarh	18	15	15	68	69	68	68	68	68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	4	14	541	469	493	73	71	72
Daman & Diu	40	44	43	0	354	180	31	81	63
Lakshadweep	708	205	383	208	196	202	307	199	246
Puducherry	6	84	39	137	102	118	74	95	84
All-India	86	68	77	116	88	102	96	75	85

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018)- Social Consumption in India: Health

Table 5.12: Number of ailments of each broad ailment category reported per 100000 persons during the last 15 days by Elderly age-group- India

broad ailment category	Rural		Urban		All India					
					Male		Female		Total	
	70+	60+	70+	60+	70+	60+	70+	60+	70+	60+
Infection	4,327	3,496	1,819	2,452	3,841	3,116	3,175	3,189	3,498	3,153
Cancers	111	122	193	207	169	173	110	128	138	150
Blood diseases	131	124	1,428	580	491	261	624	287	560	274
Endocrine, metabolic	5,569	4,813	13,813	11,785	8,825	7,136	7,798	7,074	8,295	7,104
Psychiatric & Neurological	1,489	1,464	1,429	1,213	1,906	1,530	1,058	1,238	1,469	1,381
Eye	816	497	639	404	792	430	725	503	757	467
Ear	216	170	131	53	186	108	189	155	188	132
Cardio-vascular	9,575	8,182	18,365	14,062	12,892	10,179	12,090	10,051	12,481	10,115
Respiratory	2,986	2,270	3,144	2,343	3,265	2,460	2,825	2,134	3,038	2,294
Gastro-intestinal	1,330	895	838	637	1,046	739	1,282	879	1,167	810
Skin	189	300	257	225	273	302	154	250	212	276
Musculo-skeletal	5,916	4,438	4,565	4,316	4,256	3,724	6,610	5,047	5,469	4,398
Genito-Urinary	357	296	410	369	455	432	299	212	375	320
Obstetric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries	349	237	216	177	303	240	307	195	305	217
Other	266	445	529	613	316	376	387	621	353	500
all	33,627	27,752	47,777	39,437	39,017	31,205	37,635	31,963	38,306	31,591

Source: NSS 75th Round (July 2017 - June 2018) - Social Consumption in India: Health

Note: Estimated number of ailments given in the above table is design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the current ailment.

Table 5.13: Percentage of persons of age group 60 years and above participating in different activities in a day and Average time spent per day per participant in different activities

Description of the activity	Percentage of persons 60 years and above			Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant of 60 years and above		
	Rural					
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Employment and related activities	46.8	16.0	31.9	377	298	358
Production of goods for own final use	27.7	26.1	26.9	220	135	180
Unpaid domestic services for household members	35.6	79.1	56.7	115	247	204
Unpaid care giving services for household members	10.7	17.1	13.8	89	119	107
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.0	1.9	2.5	99	102	100
Learning	0.5	0.3	0.4	113	161	130
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	97.1	96.1	96.6	205	195	200
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	85.1	81.1	83.1	190	192	191
Self-care and maintenance	100	100	100	789	795	792
	Urban					
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Employment and related activities	35.5	8.7	22.3	459	328	434
Production of goods for own final use	6.1	8.5	7.3	130	72	96
Unpaid domestic services for household members	32.6	76.6	54.3	105	238	198
Unpaid care giving services for household members	12.1	17.2	14.6	91	117	106
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.7	2.3	3.0	130	116	124
Learning	0.9	0.5	0.7	86	132	102
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	95.9	96.4	96.1	196	186	191
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	95.0	93.7	94.3	258	235	247
Self-care and maintenance	100	100	100	786	800	793
	Rural + Urban					
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Employment and related activities	43.5	13.8	29.0	397	304	375
Production of goods for own final use	21.4	20.8	21.1	213	127	172
Unpaid domestic services for household members	34.7	78.3	56.0	112	245	202
Unpaid care giving services for household members	11.1	17.1	14.1	90	118	107
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.2	2.0	2.6	109	106	108
Learning	0.6	0.3	0.5	102	149	118
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	96.7	96.2	96.5	202	192	197
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	88.0	84.9	86.5	211	207	209
Self-care and maintenance	100	100	100	788	797	792

Note: The estimates have been calculated considering all the activities in a time slot.

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Statement 9 and 10).

Table 5.14: Percentage of persons (age 60 years and above) participating in a day in unpaid domestic service activities for household members and Average time spent in a day in unpaid domestic service activities

Description of the activity	Percentage of persons 60 years and above participating in a day in unpaid domestic service activities			Minutes spent in a day on an average per participant (60 years and above) in unpaid domestic service activities		
	Rural					
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Food and meals management and preparation	7.6	67.7	36.8	107	173	166
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	13.1	62.0	36.8	59	72	69
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	0.9	0.7	0.8	92	72	84
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	3.5	33.9	18.2	39	55	54
Household management for own final use	1.6	2.0	1.8	70	68	69
Pet care	9.0	6.0	7.5	114	100	109
Shopping for own household members	10.5	3.6	7.1	63	56	61
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members	4.4	1.3	2.9	61	57	60
Other unpaid domestic services for household members	2.4	4.8	3.6	83	91	88
All unpaid domestic services for household members	35.6	79.1	56.7	115	247	204
	Urban					
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Food and meals management and preparation	7.7	68.4	37.7	92	168	160
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	9.8	52.7	31.0	63	68	67
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	0.9	0.5	0.7	69	63	67
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	2.7	33.3	17.8	49	61	60
Household management for own final use	2.3	2.0	2.2	66	81	73
Pet care	1.5	1.2	1.4	92	82	88
Shopping for own household members	17.6	7.6	12.6	62	56	60
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members	6.6	2.2	4.4	60	50	57
Other unpaid domestic services for household members	1.7	3.7	2.7	80	84	82
All unpaid domestic services for household members	32.6	76.6	54.3	105	238	198
	Rural + Urban					
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Food and meals management and preparation	7.6	67.9	37.1	102	172	164
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	12.1	59.2	35.1	60	71	69
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	0.9	0.6	0.8	85	70	80
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	3.3	33.7	18.1	42	57	55
Household management for own final use	1.8	2.0	1.9	69	72	70
Pet care	6.8	4.6	5.7	113	99	107
Shopping for own household members	12.6	4.8	8.8	63	56	61
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members	5.0	1.6	3.3	60	54	59
Other unpaid domestic services for household members	2.2	4.5	3.3	82	89	87
All unpaid domestic services for household members	34.7	78.3	56	112	245	202

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Statement 17, 18 and Appendix Table 6, 7)

Table 5.15: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person (age 60 years and above) in self-care and maintenance activities

Type of self-care and maintenance activities	Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person		
	Rural		
	Male	Female	Person
Sleep and related activities	591	614	603
Eating and drinking	108	100	104
Personal hygiene and care	79	74	76
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	3	3	3
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	4	2	3
Other self-care and maintenance activities	3	2	2
All self-care and maintenance activities	789	795	792
Urban			
	Male	Female	Person
Sleep and related activities	587	615	601
Eating and drinking	112	106	109
Personal hygiene and care	77	70	74
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	3	3	3
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	4	2	3
Other self-care and maintenance activities	3	2	3
All self-care and maintenance activities	786	800	793
Rural + Urban			
	Male	Female	Person
Sleep and related activities	590	615	602
Eating and drinking	109	102	106
Personal hygiene and care	78	73	76
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	3	3	3
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	4	2	3
Other self-care and maintenance activities	3	2	2
All self-care and maintenance activities	788	797	792

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Statement 41 and Appendix Table 8)

Table 5.16: Percentage of persons of age group 60 years and above participating in a day in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities & Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant of different age groups in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities

Description of activities	Percentage of persons participating in a day			Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Persons
Rural						
Self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance, etc. - 01	100	100	100	1165	1143	1155
Care for children, sick, elderly, differently-abled persons in own households - 02	10.5	16.8	13.6	88	119	107
Production of other services for own consumption - 03	35.8	79.1	56.8	115	248	204
Production of goods for own consumption - 04	27.7	26.1	26.9	220	135	180
Voluntary work for production of goods in households - 05	1.0	0.4	0.7	80	86	82
Voluntary work for production of services in households - 06	1.5	1.2	1.3	99	95	97
Voluntary work for production of goods in market/non-market units - 07	0.1	0.1	0.1	127	165	144
Voluntary work for production of services in market/non-market units - 08	0.3	0.1	0.2	122	133	125
Unpaid trainee work for production of goods - 09	0	0	0	116	45	88
Unpaid trainee work for production of services - 10	0	0	0	330	75	91
Other unpaid work for production of goods - 11	0.1	0	0.1	135	96	124
Other unpaid work for production of services - 12	0.1	0	0.1	81	139	95
All unpaid (codes 02 to 12)	57.3	84.8	70.6	200	299	257
Self-employment for production of goods - 13	25.2	7.9	16.8	323	246	305
Self-employment for production of services - 14	5.6	1.3	3.5	350	268	336
Regular wage/salary for production of goods - 15	2.0	0.5	1.3	375	326	365
Regular wage/salary for production of services - 16	2.9	0.9	2.0	294	269	289
Casual labour: for production of goods - 17	8.8	3.9	6.4	389	350	378
Casual labour: for production of services - 18	2.5	1.1	1.8	351	277	330
All paid (codes 13 to 18)	44.0	14.8	29.9	364	293	347
All unpaid/paid activities (02 to 18)	78.6	85.8	82.1	349	346	348
Residual other activities	100	100	100	1165	1143	1155
Urban						
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Persons
Self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance, etc. - 01	100	100	100	1231	1203	1217
Care for children, sick, elderly, differently-abled persons in own households - 02	11.8	17.0	14.4	89	117	105
Production of other services for own consumption - 03	32.9	76.6	54.5	106	238	198
Production of goods for own consumption - 04	6.1	8.5	7.3	130	72	96
Voluntary work for production of goods in households - 05	0.6	0.4	0.5	89	93	91
Voluntary work for production of services in households - 06	2.0	1.6	1.8	96	106	100
Voluntary work for production of goods in market/non-market units - 07	0.1	0	0.1	276	273	275
Voluntary work for production of services in market/non-market units - 08	0.8	0.2	0.5	206	168	198
Unpaid trainee work for production of goods - 09	0	0	0	41	0	41

Description of activities	Percentage of persons participating in a day			Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant		
Unpaid trainee work for production of services - 10	0.1	0	0.1	220	234	226
Other unpaid work for production of goods - 11	0.1	0	0	51	30	48
Other unpaid work for production of services - 12	0.2	0	0.1	109	99	107
All unpaid (codes 02 to 12)	44.6	81.3	62.8	130	259	213
Self-employment for production of goods - 13	7.4	2.2	4.8	359	247	334
Self-employment for production of services - 14	13.1	1.8	7.5	420	333	409
Regular wage/salary for production of goods - 15	2.4	0.4	1.4	442	374	432
Regular wage/salary for production of services - 16	8.2	1.8	5.1	415	330	399
Casual labour: for production of goods - 17	3.3	1.4	2.3	422	334	396
Casual labour: for production of services - 18	2.6	0.9	1.7	413	331	392
All paid (codes 13 to 18)	34.1	8.0	21.2	442	327	420
All unpaid/paid activities (02 to 18)	67.4	82.2	74.7	309	289	298
Residual other activities	100	100	100	1231	1203	1217
Rural + Urban						
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Persons
Self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance, etc. - 01	100	100	100	1185	1161	1173
Care for children, sick, elderly, differently-abled persons in own households – 02	10.9	16.9	13.8	88	119	106
Production of other services for own consumption - 03	35.0	78.4	56.1	112	245	202
Production of goods for own consumption - 04	21.4	20.8	21.1	213	127	172
Voluntary work for production of goods in households - 05	0.9	0.4	0.7	82	88	84
Voluntary work for production of services in households - 06	1.6	1.3	1.5	98	99	98
Voluntary work for production of goods in market/non-market units - 07	0.1	0.1	0.1	168	180	173
Voluntary work for production of services in market/non-market units - 08	0.4	0.2	0.3	168	148	163
Unpaid trainee work for production of goods - 09	0	0	0	103	45	82
Unpaid trainee work for production of services - 10	0	0	0	222	185	202
Other unpaid work for production of goods - 11	0.1	0	0	114	85	107
Other unpaid work for production of services - 12	0.2	0	0.1	90	128	99
All unpaid (codes 02 to 12)	53.6	83.8	68.3	183	287	245
Self-employment for production of goods - 13	20.0	6.1	13.2	327	246	308
Self-employment for production of services - 14	7.8	1.4	4.7	384	293	371
Regular wage/salary for production of goods - 15	2.1	0.5	1.3	397	338	386
Regular wage/salary for production of services - 16	4.5	1.2	2.9	359	297	346
Casual labour: for production of goods - 17	7.2	3.1	5.2	394	348	380
Casual labour: for production of services - 18	2.5	1.0	1.8	370	291	348
All paid (codes 13 to 18)	41.1	12.8	27.3	383	300	364
All unpaid/paid activities (02 to 18)	75.3	84.7	79.9	339	329	334
Residual other activities	100	100	100	1185	1161	1173

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Statement 24, 25 and Appendix Table 12, 14)

Table 5.17: Average time spent in a day per person of age 60 years and above in travelling

Description of activities	Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person		
	Rural		
	Male	Female	Person
Travelling and commuting for employment - 18	25	6	16
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods - 25	3	1	2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members - 38	3	1	2
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members - 44	0	0	0
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work - 54	1	0	1
Travelling time related to learning - 64	0	0	0
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice - 75	5	2	3
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices - 86	0	0	0
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities - 95	4	2	3
Travelling time	41	12	27
Description of activities	Urban		
	Male	Female	Person
Travelling and commuting for employment - 18	21	3	12
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods - 25	1	0	0
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members - 38	4	1	3
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members - 44	1	0	0
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work - 54	1	0	1
Travelling time related to learning - 64	0	0	0
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice - 75	7	4	6
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices - 86	1	0	1
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities - 95	4	2	3
Travelling time	40	10	26
Description of activities	Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person
Travelling and commuting for employment - 18	24	5	15
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods - 25	3	1	2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members - 38	3	1	2
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members - 44	0	0	0
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work - 54	1	0	1
Travelling time related to learning - 64	0	0	0
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice - 75	5	3	4
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices - 86	1	0	0
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities - 95	4	2	3
Travelling time	41	12	27

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Statement 40 and Appendix Table 8)

Table 5.18: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant and per person of age 60 years and above in SNA production, non-SNA production and residual other activities in a day

Description of the activity	Average time spent in a day per participant			Average time spent in a day per person		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	Rural					
SNA production	350	211	300	222	80	154
Non-SNA production	120	261	211	52	217	132
SNA and non-SNA production	349	346	348	275	297	285
Residual other activities	1165	1143	1155	1165	1143	1155
	Urban					
SNA production	406	205	348	161	33	98
Non-SNA production	115	252	205	48	204	125
SNA and non-SNA production	309	289	298	209	237	223
Residual other activities	1231	1203	1217	1231	1203	1217
	Rural + Urban					
SNA production	361	210	309	204	65	136
Non-SNA production	119	258	209	51	213	130
SNA and non-SNA production	339	329	334	255	279	267
Residual other activities	1185	1161	1173	1185	1161	1173

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Statement 33 and 34)

Table 5.19: Percentage of persons and minutes in a day spent on an average per participant of age 60 years and above in SNA activities, Non-SNA activities and residual other activities where the activity was a major activity (considering only the major activity of the time lots) for each broad principal activity status

Broad principal activity status	Rural – Male							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	89.3	388	22.8	196	19.2	193	63.2	366
Non-SNA production	42.6	122	41.7	129	39.3	151	41.4	132
SNA and non-SNA production	94.9	420	52.1	189	48.7	198	77.7	368
Residual other activities	100	1041	100	1342	100	1344	100	1154
Broad principal activity status	Rural – Female							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	84.1	334	21.7	243	27.4	155	37.0	224
Non-SNA production	91.6	239	66.8	199	80.3	287	82.2	278
SNA and non-SNA production	98.6	507	70.9	262	82.4	331	85.2	366
Residual other activities	100	940	100	1254	100	1167	100	1129
Broad principal activity status	Rural – Persons							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	88.3	378	22.4	213	24.8	164	50.5	316
Non-SNA production	52.6	164	51.4	164	67.1	261	61.2	227
SNA and non-SNA production	95.7	438	59.4	222	71.6	302	81.3	367
Residual other activities	100	1021	100	1308	100	1224	100	1142
Broad principal activity status	Urban – Male							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	88.7	469	12.7	265	8.7	160	39.3	427
Non-SNA production	30.7	107	55.1	87	44.7	135	39.4	126
SNA and non-SNA production	94.2	476	59.6	137	48.5	153	66.1	329
Residual other activities	100	991	100	1358	100	1366	100	1222
Broad principal activity status	Urban – Female							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	83.0	361	7.1	30	9.4	115	15.6	225

Non-SNA production	89.5	227	70.5	250	78.9	275	79.7	270
SNA and non-SNA production	98.7	509	70.5	253	79.6	286	81.2	308
Residual other activities	100	938	100	1261	100	1212	100	1189
Broad principal activity status	Urban – Persons							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	87.7	451	11.0	220	9.1	132	27.6	370
Non-SNA production	41.2	153	59.7	145	65.0	236	59.4	222
SNA and non-SNA production	95.0	482	62.9	176	67.0	247	73.5	318
Residual other activities	100	982	100	1329	100	1275	100	1206
Broad principal activity status	Rural + Urban – Male							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	89.2	404	18.1	218	15.0	185	56.2	378
Non-SNA production	40.2	120	47.9	106	41.5	144	40.8	130
SNA and non-SNA production	94.8	431	55.6	163	48.6	180	74.3	358
Residual other activities	100	1031	100	1350	100	1353	100	1174
Broad principal activity status	Rural + Urban - Female							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	83.9	338	16.3	208	21.6	149	30.6	224
Non-SNA production	91.3	237	68.2	219	79.9	283	81.5	275
SNA and non-SNA production	98.6	507	70.7	259	81.5	317	84.0	349
Residual other activities	100	940	100	1257	100	1182	100	1147
Broad principal activity status	Rural + Urban – Persons							
	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	% of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA production	88.2	392	17.5	215	19.3	159	43.7	326
Non-SNA production	50.4	162	55.0	155	66.4	252	60.6	225
SNA and non-SNA production	95.5	447	60.9	202	69.9	283	79.0	353
Residual other activities	100	1013	100	1317	100	1242	100	1161

Source: Time Use Survey Report, 2019, MoSPI (Appendix Table 35)

Table 5.20: Percentage of aged persons (60 years and above) by broad type of disability considering only one broad type of disability- India

Sector	Gender	broad type of disability												estimated persons (00)	
		only locomotor disability	only blindness	only low vision	only visual disability	only hearing disability	only speech and language disability	only mental retardation/ intellectual disability	only mental illness	only other type of disability	multiple disability	any disability	no disability		all persons
Rural	Male	5.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	8.7	91.3	100.0	379782
	Female	4.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	8.3	91.7	100.0	363132
	Person	4.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	8.5	91.5	100.0	743165
Urban	Male	4.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	8.1	91.9	100.0	158269
	Female	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.1	91.9	100.0	162414
	Person	5.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	8.1	91.9	100.0	320783
Rural + Urban	Male	5.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	8.5	91.5	100.0	538051
	Female	4.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	8.2	91.7	100.0	525546
	Person	4.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	8.4	91.6	100.0	1063947

Source: NSS 76th Round (July-December 2018) - Persons with Disabilities in India.

Table 5.21: Percentage of aged persons (60 years and above) by broad type of disability- India

Sector	Gender	broad type of disability											estimated persons (00)	
		locomotor disability	blindness	low vision	visual disability	hearing disability	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability	no disability		all persons
Rural	Male	5.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.7	91.3	100.0	379782
	Female	5.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	8.3	91.7	100.0	363132
	Person	5.5	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	8.5	91.5	100.0	743165
Urban	Male	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	8.1	91.9	100.0	158269
	Female	5.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	8.1	91.9	100.0	162414
	Person	5.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	8.1	91.9	100.0	320783
Rural + Urban	Male	5.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.5	91.5	100.0	538051
	Female	5.4	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	8.2	91.8	100.0	525546
	Person	5.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	8.4	91.6	100.0	1063947

Source: NSS 76th Round (July-December 2018) - Persons with Disabilities in India.

Table 5.22: Percentage of aged persons (60 years and above) with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability - India

Sector	Gender	Broad type of disability	status of treatment taken										Estimated no. of persons with disability (00)
			treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known	all	
			consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required			
Rural	Male	blindness	65.4	3.4	15.9	1.2	0.1	7.0	1.6	5.1	0.3	100.0	3104
		low vision	60.0	3.1	18.4	1.2	0.2	11.3	0.8	4.5	0.6	100.0	2267
		visual disability	63.1	3.3	17.0	1.2	0.1	8.8	1.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	5371
		hearing disability	58.6	4.6	8.2	0.7	0.2	10.8	1.1	13.6	2.2	100.0	6252
		speech and language disability	52.3	1.8	25.8	0.1	0.4	4.6	3.6	6.4	5.1	100.0	1105
		mental illness	42.0	0.9	43.0	1.5	0.0	7.3	1.2	3.5	0.5	100.0	890
	Female	blindness	64.5	4.0	13.2	1.5	0.1	8.7	1.4	5.5	1.1	100.0	3602
		low vision	57.2	3.6	19.0	0.7	0.0	11.0	1.2	6.5	0.7	100.0	2481
		visual disability	61.5	3.9	15.6	1.2	0.1	9.6	1.3	5.9	1.0	100.0	6083
		hearing disability	53.9	3.7	8.2	0.4	0.3	15.0	1.4	14.8	2.4	100.0	5878
		speech and language disability	54.3	4.1	12.7	1.0	1.2	6.4	3.3	11.3	5.8	100.0	681
		mental illness	42.5	2.6	33.3	1.4	0.0	11.3	2.6	5.0	1.3	100.0	1006
	Person	blindness	64.9	3.7	14.4	1.4	0.1	7.9	1.5	5.3	0.7	100.0	6708
		low vision	58.5	3.4	18.7	0.9	0.1	11.2	1.0	5.5	0.6	100.0	4749
		visual disability	62.3	3.6	16.2	1.2	0.1	9.3	1.3	5.4	0.7	100.0	11457
		hearing disability	56.3	4.2	8.2	0.5	0.2	12.9	1.2	14.2	2.3	100.0	12132
		speech and language disability	53.0	2.7	20.8	0.4	0.7	5.3	3.5	8.3	5.4	100.0	1786
		mental illness	42.3	1.8	37.9	1.4	0.0	9.4	1.9	4.3	0.9	100.0	1896
Urban	Male	blindness	58.8	2.6	22.6	0.9	0.4	5.7	2.1	6.4	0.7	100.0	876

Sector	Gender	Broad type of disability	status of treatment taken									Estimated no. of persons with disability (00)	
			treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known		all
			consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required			
		low vision	57.7	2.2	28.3	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.9	5.9	0.7	100.0	575
		visual disability	58.4	2.5	24.8	0.5	0.3	5.0	1.6	6.2	0.7	100.0	1451
		hearing disability	58.7	3.4	14.1	1.4	0.2	7.3	0.9	12.2	1.8	100.0	2297
		speech and language disability	45.4	3.1	33.4	1.0	2.0	4.5	0.8	9.4	0.4	100.0	555
		mental illness	23.9	0.0	66.5	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.9	3.5	1.8	100.0	416
	Female	blindness	51.2	1.6	24.3	1.2	0.4	7.1	1.4	11.9	1.0	100.0	1026
		low vision	54.7	2.1	31.3	0.5	0.6	5.6	0.3	4.6	0.3	100.0	716
		visual disability	52.7	1.8	27.2	0.9	0.5	6.5	0.9	8.9	0.7	100.0	1742
		hearing disability	56.2	2.8	13.9	1.3	0.3	8.0	0.6	15.5	1.5	100.0	2239
		speech and language disability	49.0	0.9	26.3	2.3	0.1	8.1	0.1	6.1	7.2	100.0	313
		mental illness	22.2	0.8	64.1	2.6	0.3	4.6	0.0	4.2	1.1	100.0	641
	Person	blindness	54.7	2.1	23.5	1.0	0.4	6.4	1.7	9.3	0.9	100.0	1902
		low vision	56.0	2.1	30.0	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.6	5.1	0.5	100.0	1293
		visual disability	55.2	2.1	26.1	0.7	0.4	5.8	1.2	7.6	0.7	100.0	3195
		hearing disability	57.4	3.1	14.0	1.4	0.2	7.6	0.8	13.9	1.6	100.0	4539
		speech and language disability	46.7	2.3	30.9	1.5	1.3	5.8	0.5	8.2	2.9	100.0	868
		mental illness	22.9	0.5	65.1	2.0	0.2	3.6	0.4	3.9	1.4	100.0	1057
Rural + Urban	Male	blindness	64.0	3.2	17.4	1.2	0.2	6.7	1.7	5.4	0.4	100.0	3980
		low vision	59.5	2.9	20.4	0.9	0.2	9.8	0.9	4.7	0.6	100.0	2843
		visual disability	62.1	3.1	18.6	1.1	0.2	8.0	1.3	5.1	0.5	100.0	6823
		hearing disability	58.6	4.3	9.8	0.9	0.2	9.9	1.1	13.2	2.1	100.0	8549
		speech and language disability	50.0	2.2	28.3	0.4	0.9	4.6	2.7	7.4	3.6	100.0	1660

Sector	Gender	Broad type of disability	status of treatment taken									Estimated no. of persons with disability (00)	
			treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known		all
			consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required			
		mental illness	36.3	0.6	50.5	1.4	0.0	5.6	1.1	3.5	1.0	100.0	1306
	Female	blindness	61.5	3.5	15.6	1.4	0.2	8.3	1.4	6.9	1.1	100.0	4628
		low vision	56.6	3.3	21.7	0.7	0.2	9.8	1.0	6.1	0.6	100.0	3197
		visual disability	59.5	3.4	18.1	1.1	0.2	8.9	1.2	6.6	0.9	100.0	7825
		hearing disability	54.5	3.5	9.8	0.6	0.3	13.1	1.1	15.0	2.2	100.0	8117
		speech and language disability	52.6	3.1	17.0	1.4	0.8	7.0	2.3	9.7	6.2	100.0	994
		mental illness	34.6	1.9	45.3	1.9	0.1	8.7	1.6	4.7	1.2	100.0	1648
	Person	blindness	62.6	3.4	16.4	1.3	0.2	7.6	1.5	6.2	0.8	100.0	8610
		low vision	58.0	3.1	21.1	0.8	0.2	9.8	0.9	5.5	0.6	100.0	6041
		visual disability	60.7	3.3	18.4	1.1	0.2	8.5	1.3	5.9	0.7	100.0	14652
		hearing disability	56.6	3.9	9.8	0.8	0.2	11.5	1.1	14.1	2.1	100.0	16672
		speech and language disability	50.9	2.5	24.1	0.8	0.9	5.5	2.5	8.2	4.6	100.0	2654
		mental illness	35.3	1.3	47.6	1.6	0.1	7.4	1.4	4.2	1.1	100.0	2954

Source: NSS 76th Round (July-December 2018) - Persons with Disabilities in India.

Table 5.23: Crime Rate Per 1,00,000 Population against Senior Citizen (IPC Crime Head-wise & State/UT-wise)- 2019

S. No	State/UT	Murder (Sec.302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Sec.304 IPC)	Attempt to Commit Murder (Sec.307 IPC)	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide (Sec.308 IPC)	Simple Hurt (Sec.323 & 324 IPC)	Grievous Hurt (Sec.325, 326,326A & 326B IPC)	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec.354 IPC)	Kidnapping and Abduction (Sec.363,364, 364A,365, 367 & 368 IPC)	Rape (Sec.376 IPC)	Theft (Sec.379 IPC)	Extortion (Sec.384, 385 - 389 IPC)	Robbery (Sec.392 to 394,397 and 398 IPC)	Dacoity	Criminal Trespass (Sec.447 to 452 IPC)	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	Criminal Intimidation (Sec.506 IPC)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Crimes against Senior Citizen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	11.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.9	4.7	1.5	19.1	50.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
4	Bihar	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.3
5	Chhattisgarh	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	27.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	3.6	5.1	17.8	67.3
6	Goa	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	10.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.2	24.5
7	Gujarat	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	4.8	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	11.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.5	5.8	13.7	41.6	85.4
8	Haryana	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	9.5	17.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.4	13.7	23.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
11	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
12	Karnataka	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.8	2.7	20.2
13	Kerala	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	4.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.9	16.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	35.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.4	1.5	8.2	12.8	73.2
15	Maharashtra	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	8.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	1.1	8.9	0.1	10.2	55.5
16	Manipur	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	5.0
17	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
18	Mizoram	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.4	13.1
19	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.0	15.6

S. No	State/UT	Murder (Sec.302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Sec.304 IPC)	Attempt to Commit Murder (Sec.307 IPC)	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide (Sec.308 IPC)	Simple Hurt (Sec.323 & 324 IPC)	Grievous Hurt (Sec.325, 326,326A & 326B IPC)	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec.354 IPC)	Kidnapping and Abduction (Sec.363,364, 364A,365, 367 & 368 IPC)	Rape (Sec.376 IPC)	Theft (Sec.379 IPC)	Extortion (Sec.384, 385 - 389 IPC)	Robbery (Sec.392 to 394,397 and 398 IPC)	Dacoity	Criminal Trespass (Sec.447 to 452 IPC)	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	Criminal Intimidation (Sec.506 IPC)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Crimes against Senior Citizen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Odisha	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	3.9
21	Punjab	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.7	8.0
22	Rajasthan	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	4.2	8.5
23	Sikkim	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
24	Tamil Nadu	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.4	9.3	33.4
25	Telangana	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	7.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	9.3	8.8	0.6	9.1	44.2
26	Tripura	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	6.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.1
28	Uttarakhand	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
29	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	3.2
30	A&N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	23.6
31	Chandigarh	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.9	0.0	26.8	74.5
32	D&N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	Daman & Diu	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	17.6
34	Delhi	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	48.5	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.2	10.4	0.2	23.5	93.8
35	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	5.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	2.7	1.5	7.2	26.7

Source: Crime Statistics in India, 2019.

Note: 1. As per data provided by States/UTs 2. Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal in time for 2019, Data furnished for 2018 has been used. R=Crime Rate per lakh population

Table 5.24: Disposal of Persons Arrested for Crime Against Senior Citizen (Crime Head-wise) - 2019

S. No.	Crime Head	Persons Arrested			Persons Charge sheeted			Persons Convicted			Persons Discharged			Persons Acquitted		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Murder	1931	137	2068	1766	122	1888	185	2	187	28	1	29	299	14	313
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	116	2	118	132	3	135	4	0	4	0	0	0	21	0	21
3	Attempt to Commit Murder	1008	39	1047	904	28	932	45	0	45	20	1	21	197	8	205
4	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	70	0	70	53	0	53	4	0	4	1	0	1	16	0	16
5	Simple Hurt	6396	693	7089	9056	1072	10128	931	56	987	510	36	546	2060	156	2216
6	Grievous Hurt	1486	121	1607	1542	132	1674	111	6	117	15	0	15	371	33	404
7	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	251	29	280	259	36	295	5	0	5	14	0	14	40	2	42
8	Kidnapping and Abduction	94	10	104	69	5	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
9	Rape	67	1	68	60	0	60	6	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	7
10	Theft	2040	143	2183	1735	87	1822	197	13	210	15	0	15	282	5	287
11	Extortion	149	5	154	145	4	149	4	0	4	0	0	0	18	0	18
12	Robbery	1049	17	1066	850	16	866	93	2	95	11	0	11	158	0	158
13	Dacoity	187	12	199	155	8	163	10	0	10	0	0	0	49	0	49
14	Criminal Trespass	611	60	671	1161	135	1296	35	2	37	15	0	15	213	27	240
15	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	1678	82	1760	1723	95	1818	33	0	33	19	0	19	229	2	231
16	Criminal Intimidation	1593	121	1714	2379	259	2638	184	4	188	3	0	3	431	24	455
17	Other IPC Crimes	6423	501	6924	8122	596	8718	1295	52	1347	186	8	194	1426	127	1553
	Total Crimes against Senior Citizen	25149	1973	27122	30111	2598	32709	3142	137	3279	837	46	883	5823	398	6221

Source: Crime Statistics in India, 2019.

Note: 1. As per data provided by States/UTs 2. Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal in time for 2019, Data furnished for 2018 has been used

Table 5.25: State/UT-wise Disposal of Persons Arrested for Crime Against Senior Citizen - 2019

S. No.	State/UT	Persons Arrested			Persons Charge sheeted			Persons Convicted			Persons Discharged			Persons Acquitted		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	1350	181	1531	2740	421	3161	240	15	255	16	0	16	649	68	717
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	347	33	380	447	38	485	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1714	201	1915	1703	204	1907	320	11	331	77	3	80	441	28	469
6	Goa	29	2	31	31	13	44	1	4	5	0	0	0	9	1	10
7	Gujarat	4772	282	5054	5201	336	5537	30	0	30	0	0	0	283	8	291
8	Haryana	286	11	297	258	10	268	36	0	36	0	0	0	119	6	125
9	Himachal Pradesh	181	57	238	217	61	278	3	0	3	0	0	0	58	10	68
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1344	177	1521	1558	186	1744	2	0	2	67	0	67	354	45	399
13	Kerala	789	60	849	797	65	862	21	1	22	0	0	0	69	8	77
14	Madhya Pradesh	4156	226	4382	6562	480	7042	934	45	979	575	43	618	1412	103	1515
15	Maharashtra	4579	309	4888	4511	326	4837	167	4	171	54	0	54	1024	42	1066
16	Manipur	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	11	0	11	10	0	10	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	Odisha	85	2	87	153	25	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

21	Punjab	326	39	365	291	34	325	30	3	33	0	0	0	62	13	75
22	Rajasthan	186	3	189	240	4	244	162	1	163	27	0	27	130	9	139
23	Sikkim	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3032	282	3314	2274	167	2441	986	44	1030	10	0	10	886	42	928
25	Telangana	507	57	564	1585	188	1773	69	9	78	0	0	0	168	4	172
26	Tripura	11	0	11	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	720	10	730	784	10	794	78	0	78	0	0	0	30	0	30
28	Uttarakhand	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	141	20	161	297	10	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	11	55
30	A&N Islands	5	2	7	6	2	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
31	Chandigarh	33	2	35	30	0	30	18	0	18	0	0	0	16	0	16
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	514	17	531	376	18	394	31	0	31	11	0	11	62	0	62
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	25149	1973	27122	30111	2598	32709	3142	137	3279	837	46	883	5823	398	6221

Source: Crime Statistics in India, 2019.

Note: 1. As per data provided by States/UTs **2.** Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal in time for 2019, Data furnished for 2018 has been used.



Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and Definitions

Death Rate

Death rate is a measure of the number of deaths in some population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. Death rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1000 individuals per year; thus, a death rate of 9.5 in a population of 100,000 would mean 950 deaths per year in that entire population, or 0.95% out of the total.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The crude death rate is the total number of deaths per year per 1000 people.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid - year population}} * 1000$$

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

Age –specific death rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand populations in the same age-group in a given year.

$$\text{ASDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age - group}}{\text{Mid - year population of the same age - group}} * 1000$$

Elderly

Elderly or old age consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average lifespan of human beings. The boundary of old age cannot be defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies. Government of India adopted ‘National Policy for Older Persons’ in January, 1999. The policy defines ‘senior citizen’ or ‘elderly’ as a person who is of age 60 years or above.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is the expected (in the statistical sense) number of years of life remaining at a given age. It is denoted by e_x , which means the average number of subsequent years of life for someone now aged x , according to a particular mortality experience. (In technical literature, this symbol means the average number of complete years of life remaining, excluding fractions of a year). These are based on

life table derived by comparing the population $p(1)x$ at age x in one census with their survivors reported at age $p(2)x + 10$ in the next census. From the 10 years survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted. With these survival ratios (p_x) and smoothed- age data, mortality rates (q_x) are worked out and the life table is prepared. The life tables are also prepared with the age-specific death-rates obtained by the Sample Registration System.

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labour force (the dependent part) and those typically in the labour force (the productive part). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population and is normally expressed as a percentage. In international statistics, the dependent part usually includes those under the age of 15 and over the age of 64. The productive part makes up the population in between, ages 15 – 64. It is normally expressed as a percentage. The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio.

Old–Age Dependency Ratio (OADR)

In India, generally, persons aged 15 to 59 years are supposed to form the population of working ages and at age 60, people generally retire or withdraw themselves from work. Thus, the Old age dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons in the age-group 60 or more per 100 persons in the age-group 15-59 years.

$$\text{OADR} = \left(\frac{\text{Population aged 60 years and above}}{\text{Population age 15–59 years}} \right) * 100$$

Economic Independence

A person is considered economically independent if he/she does not require to take financial help from others in order to live a normal life.

Workers (or Employed)

Persons who, during the reference period, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category

'working or being engaged in economic activity'. It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as self-employed, regular wage/ salaried employee and casual wage labourer.

Seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Persons, who, during the reference period, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

Labour force

Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constitute the labour force.

Out of Labour Force

Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

Literacy Rate

A person who can both read and write with understanding a simple text in any language is considered as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed minimum educational standard. The literacy rate is the number of literates' per 100 persons in any population.

Educational level

It refers to the stage of educational attainment. It is the highest level a person has completed successfully.

Ailment-Illness or Injury

Ailment, i.e. illness or injury, mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being. An ailment may not cause any necessity of hospitalization,

confinement to bed or restricted activity. In other words, one is treated as sick if one feels sick. Injuries cover all types of damages, such as cuts, wounds, hemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body. In addition, it also includes cases of abortion- natural or accidental.

Living Arrangement

Aged person is living in his owned house (either owned by self or by spouse) or in a rented house, son's house, government quarters, old age home etc. The various descriptions for living arrangement have been used in NSS survey on "Household Social Consumption on Health" which is given below:

- i. living with spouse and other members
- ii. living with spouse only
- iii. living without spouse but with children
- iv. living without spouse but with other relations
- v. living without spouse but with non-relations
- vi. living alone: not as an inmate of old age home
- vii. living alone: as an inmate of old age home

Physical Mobility:

Physically immobile persons will include (a) those who are unable to go to the lavatory/latrine on their own- Confined to bed (b) those who are able to go to the lavatory/latrine and also able to move within the house but unable to move outside the house- Confined to home (c) those able to move outside the house but only in wheelchairs.

Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) in a 15-day period

For any group or domain, for example, the rural male population, proportion of persons that responded as ailing (PPRA) in a 15-day period was defined as the 'estimated number of persons in the population reported ailing' as a proportion of 'estimated total population' obtained on the basis of the survey data. The proportion was expressed as percentage.

$$\text{PPRA} = 100 * (\text{Estimated no. of persons in population reported as ailing} \div \text{Estimated population})$$

Participation Rate

Participation rate in a day in any activity is defined as the percentage of persons

performing that activity during the 24 hours of the reference period.

$$\text{Participation rate in activity "A"} = \frac{\text{Number of persons participating in activity 'A'}}{\text{Total number of persons}} * 100$$

Average time spent in a day per participant

Estimates of average time spent in a day for any activity per participant is calculated by considering those who participated in the activity. Estimates of average time spent in a day in different activities derived by considering only the participants in the activities will not add up to 1440 minutes of the day. These estimates are referred to as average time spent in a day per participant.

Average time spent per participant in activity 'A'

$$= \frac{\text{total time spent by the participants in activity 'A'}}{\text{total number of persons participating in activity 'A'}}$$

Average time spent in a day per person

Estimates of average time spent in a day for any activity per person is calculated by considering all the persons irrespective of whether they participated in the activity or not. By this approach, distribution of total time of 1440 minutes of a day per person in different activities can be derived and percentage share of the different activities in total time of 1440 minutes of a day can be calculated. These estimates are referred to as average time spent in a day per person.

Average time spent per person in activity 'A'

$$= \frac{\text{total time spent by the participants in activity 'A'}}{\text{total number of persons}}$$

Disability

“Person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. “Barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society (**The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**).

- I. Locomotor disability:** Locomotor disability implies a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects. For

the purpose of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities, the locomotor disabilities include leprosy cured person, cerebral palsy, polio, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy, acid attack victim and other locomotor disability.

II. Visual disability: The persons with any of the following conditions will be considered as persons with visual disability.

- a. Cannot see at all;
- b. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- c. Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- d. Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- e. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures.

III. Speech and Language disability: This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person with any one of the following conditions will be considered as a person with speech and language disability:

- a. Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- b. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- c. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- d. Permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia will also be considered as speech and language disability;
- e. Aphasia is an inability to comprehend and formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions;
- f. Laryngectomy is the removal of the larynx and separation of the airway from the mouth, nose and esophagus. If a person has laryngectomy or a report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he will be considered as having speech and language disability. Diagnosis will mean a medical diagnosis by a medical practitioner.

IV. Hearing disability: A person with any one of the following conditions will be considered as a person with hearing disability:

- a. Cannot hear at all;
- b. The persons' inability to hear properly;
- c. Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of

hearing).

If the person is using a hearing aid, the person will be considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not to be considered as having hearing disability.

- V. Mental retardation/Intellectual disability:** This is a condition characterized by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. These are “specific learning disabilities”, “autism spectrum disorder” and “other mental retardation/intellectual disability”.
- VI. Mental Illness:** “Mental illness” means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterized by sub-normality of intelligence.
- VII. Other types of disability:** Disability caused due to
- a. Chronic neurological conditions- multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s disease and other chronic neurological conditions
 - b. Blood disorder – haemophilia, thalassemia and sickle cell disease.
- VIII. Multiple disabilities:** Persons with more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual disability causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.



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